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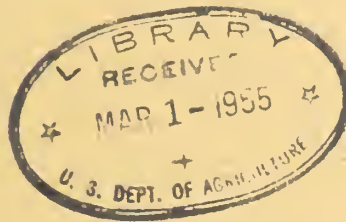
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THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE ;

Statistical Summary

by

Regions and States //



U. S. Department of Agriculture
Farm Security Administration
Program and Reports Division
Washington, D. C.
November 12, 1942

Foreword

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The purpose of this compilation of facts and estimates is to present an objective basis upon which to build policies and programs to meet the current rural manpower situation. From all the contradictory evidence handed to the public over the past few months, it has been nearly impossible to get any clear idea of what constitutes the present agricultural manpower force and what is happening and will happen to that working force under the continued and accelerated impact of military and industrial drains upon it. In order to throw some light on the situation and to translate all available evidence into something concrete and specific, the Program and Reports Division, with the aid of other divisions in Washington, set about to construct what turned out to be the present report on manpower.

The general over-all approach which was used was to divide the farms in the Nation into two groups. From the one type - the "market-producing" farms - virtually all of the marketed produce comes. These are the farms to which it will be necessary to move farm workers as the manpower situation grows tighter. From the other type of farms - the "low-income" group - approximately 5 percent of the marketed agricultural production will come this year. These are the farms from which agricultural workers can be moved to supply the needs on the "market-producing" farms.

The tables in this report are "end products". They are necessarily over-simplifications of the statistical process that had to be gone through before something simple and at the same time meaningful could be pulled out of the many figures available. Pages 31 and following of this report include a rather complete description of how each set of figures was arrived at -- the basic assumptions, the methods of calculation, the specific approach. For the non-statistical reader, it might suffice to say that each figure in each column of each table was arrived at after considerable study and discussion and that virtually every piece of data known to be available on the general subject has been explored.

It should be pointed out that state figures are necessarily shaky. Most of them were arrived at by distributing U. S. totals on some sort of a proportional basis by states. It is anticipated that FSA people closer to the state picture will be able to make substantial improvements in these figures.

A brief non-statistical, non-technical explanation of the three sets of table headings in this report might be helpful. Table A covers the so-called "market-producing" farms. These are the adequate-sized and larger units that turn out nearly all farm products sold in the commercial markets. It is to these farms, obviously, that the Nation must turn for most of the food products needed during this war. The maintenance of the production of these farms is a paramount wartime objective. Already draft deferment

has been granted workers on essential livestock, dairy and poultry farms who fall almost exclusively in this "market-producing" group.

Table A shows how, in spite of efforts to "freeze" labor on essential livestock, dairy and poultry farms, the various forces will drain off vital manpower by next spring. Draft and enlistment will take 40,000 operators and 192,000 other workers from the "market-producing farms" by the spring of 1943 if present trends in draft and enlistment policies continue. Another 15,000 operators and 310,000 other farm workers will move off these farms into industry. These two drains will in part be compensated for through the addition of about 22,000 operators and 270,000 other workers as a result of new workers entering the working force, but on the "market-producing" farms net losses of 33,000 operators and 232,000 other workers are expected. None of these losses have been taken out of the numbers of essential livestock, dairy and poultry farm workers for whom deferment has been provided. Losses shown in Table A, consequently, are concentrated largely on field crop farms. The figures shown for replacements needed do not include replacements for all losses; a number of the farms for which losses are shown are farms "non-essential" during wartime.

Table B shows the drain in manpower off the farms operated by low-income farmers, whose total production amounts to only about 5 percent of that for all farmers. In addition to showing losses to the armed forces and industry, Table B shows losses to other farms. It is very important that the two breakdowns under this "losses to other farms" category be understood. The "natural migration" figure shows the gross loss from this low-income farm population to the "market-producing" farms that takes place naturally in the course of events. Low-income farmers are always moving upward to better farms. The "required program" column, however, shows the number of low-income operators and family workers who are immediately available to move to bigger and better farms but need assistance in making the change. The number of these immediately-available workers is definitely adequate to meet the needs for workers on the "market-producing" farms.

Table C indicates how the available manpower on low-income farms in the spring of 1943 (assuming that a "required program" has already taken off some 100,000 for the Nation as a whole) might be mobilized. A total of 377,000 of these families will already be producing food on the FSA wartime food program. Although some or many of these families might be available for further wartime mobilization, they are shown separately on this table. It should be noted that the totals given for families on the FSA program are lower than the actual FSA active caseload, but this is because a portion of the caseload is not in the low-income group at all. Columns 4, 5, and 6 show how the available manpower might be

mobilized. These are very rough estimates. Factors taken into consideration in putting farmers in each category included willingness and ability to move, ability to farm, ability to learn, size of family, ties in the neighborhood, age, available resources, proximity of industrial opportunities, educational background, and a variety of others. Obviously, a large-scale program would be necessary to mobilize all of these people, but it manifestly is a large-scale effort that is being called for in this war. The category "unavailable for mobilization of any sort" includes families classified as bona fide operators but who, because of social backwardness, lack of education or training, sickness, or other disabilities, are simply unable to make any contribution to the war effort.

For all of the figuring that has gone into the preparation of these estimates, they must still be regarded as preliminary. Until after the Cincinnati conference, all figures should be held as confidential and no public release based on them should be prepared.

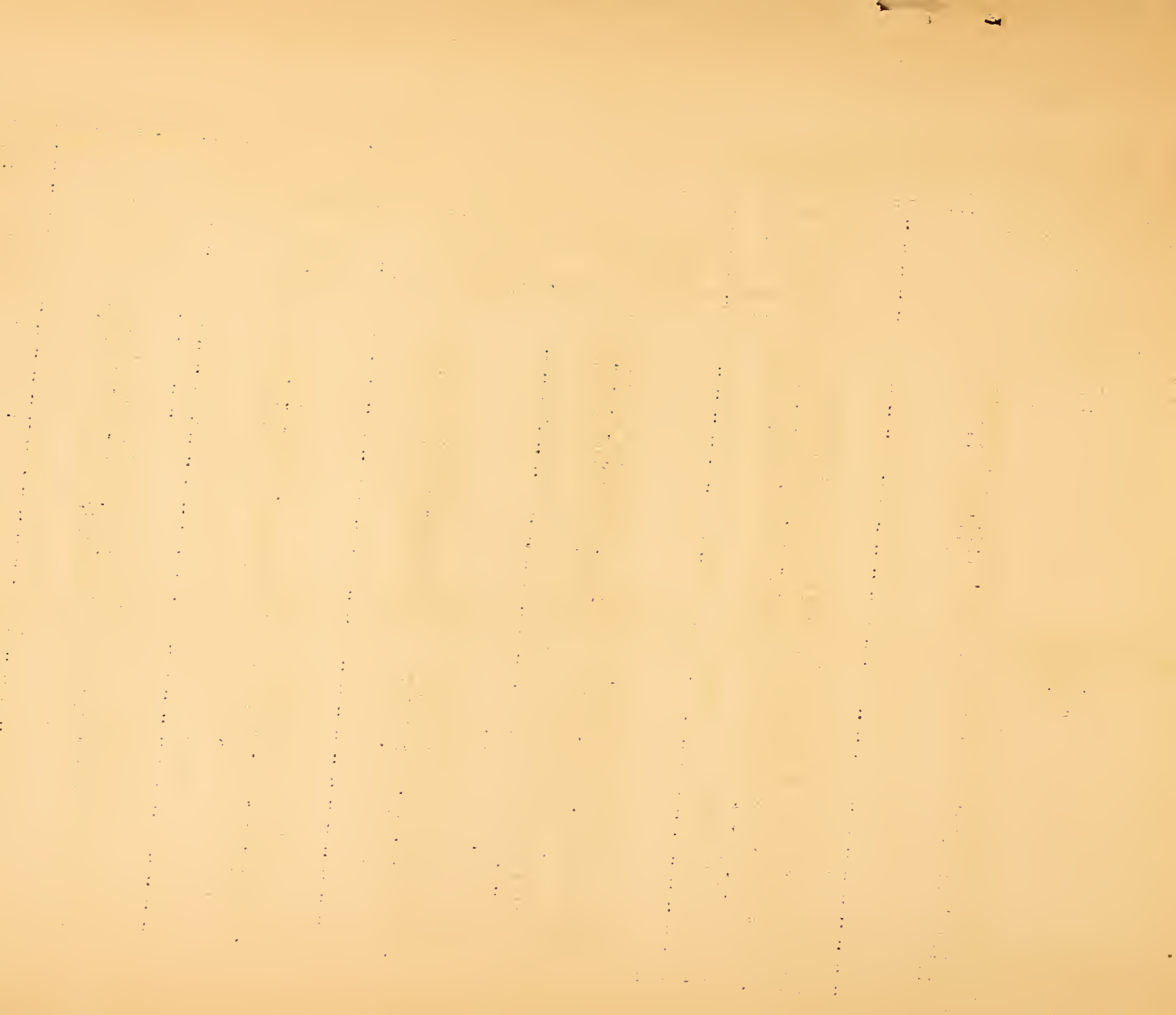
THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, UNITED STATES

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower On Farms of Market Producers, by States		Manpower On Farms: Numbers in October 1942	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943				Replacements that are Needed					
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)			
										Gross Losses Draft and Enlistment	Additions by Industrial Employment	Net Natural Re- placement
Operators												
Region	I	314,072	3,580	1,000	2,180	2,400	2,315					
	II	405,400	4,085	1,350	2,835	2,600	2,575					
	III	712,120	7,530	2,350	4,980	4,900	4,750					
	IV	416,155	6,190	2,700	2,855	6,035	5,405					
	V	232,899	3,715	1,850	1,600	3,965	1,965					
	VI	209,749	3,155	1,850	1,440	3,565	640					
	VII	292,055	3,690	1,150	2,040	2,800	2,800					
	VIII	261,185	3,675	1,490	1,815	3,350	1,740					
	IX	113,634	1,610	300	775	1,135	1,115					
	X	70,155	935	300	485	750	740					
	XI	104,041	1,295	450	710	1,035	1,020					
	XII	39,539	540	210	285	465	235					
U. S. Total		3,171,004	40,000	15,000	22,000	33,000	25,300					
Family Workers												
Region	I	87,296	2,120	3,580	4,300	1,400	1,355					
	II	95,769	4,300	7,150	10,460	990	980					
	III	98,911	5,200	8,340	11,160	2,380	2,245					
	IV	243,414	11,550	18,900	12,440	18,010	16,280					
	V	233,258	9,050	17,120	12,030	14,140	6,790					
	VI	155,060	7,510	13,210	7,230	13,490	2,220					
	VII	59,955	3,200	4,910	6,070	2,040	2,040					
	VIII	135,520	4,520	7,610	6,090	6,040	3,095					
	IX	23,777	620	1,180	1,345	455	455					
	X	20,455	600	970	1,125	445	440					
	XI	16,913	550	900	945	505	490					
	XII	19,006	680	1,130	895	915	560					
U. S. Total		1,189,334	49,900	85,000	74,090	60,810	36,950					
MARKET PRODUCING FIRMS												
UNITED STATES												

MARKET PRODUCING FIRMS

UNITED STATES



THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, UNITED STATES

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower On Farms of Market Producers, by States	:	Manpower On Farms: Numbers in October 1942	:	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943					:	Replac- ments that are Needed				
				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			(6)			
												Gross Losses		Additions by :
												Draft and Enlistment	Industrial Employment	Natural Re- placement
Hired Hands														
Region I	:	144,886	:	4,420	:	5,200	:	1,090	:	8,530	:	8,205		
II	:	79,466	:	2,510	:	2,950	:	1,400	:	4,650	:	4,010		
III	:	132,964	:	3,950	:	4,650	:	2,470	:	6,130	:	5,810		
IV	:	84,104	:	5,140	:	6,050	:	1,440	:	9,750	:	8,800		
V	:	102,406	:	6,930	:	8,150	:	805	:	14,275	:	7,010		
VI	:	35,143	:	5,525	:	6,500	:	725	:	11,300	:	2,200		
VII	:	41,592	:	1,700	:	2,000	:	1,015	:	2,685	:	2,685		
VIII	:	40,880	:	5,460	:	6,425	:	905	:	10,980	:	5,010		
IX	:	47,977	:	3,315	:	3,900	:	395	:	6,820	:	6,685		
X	:	35,484	:	890	:	1,050	:	155	:	1,785	:	1,765		
XI	:	25,477	:	1,665	:	1,950	:	360	:	3,255	:	3,210		
XII	:	9,895	:	995	:	1,175	:	140	:	2,030	:	1,210		
U. S. Total	:	780,274	:	42,500	:	50,000	:	10,900	:	81,600	:	56,600		
Seasonal Laborers														
Region I	:	295,854	:	11,870	:	20,825	:	22,015	:	10,680	:	10,260		
II	:	106,417	:	4,290	:	7,525	:	7,955	:	3,860	:	3,820		
III	:	228,997	:	9,180	:	16,100	:	17,020	:	8,260	:	7,950		
IV	:	353,901	:	14,150	:	24,850	:	26,270	:	12,730	:	11,405		
V	:	380,538	:	15,160	:	26,600	:	28,120	:	13,640	:	7,495		
VI	:	295,544	:	11,870	:	20,825	:	22,015	:	10,680	:	2,180		
VII	:	69,564	:	2,800	:	4,900	:	5,180	:	2,520	:	2,520		
VIII	:	312,880	:	12,525	:	21,980	:	23,230	:	11,275	:	5,315		
IX	:	245,326	:	9,875	:	17,325	:	18,315	:	8,885	:	8,705		
X	:	49,948	:	1,995	:	3,500	:	3,700	:	1,795	:	1,775		
XI	:	90,810	:	3,595	:	6,300	:	6,660	:	3,235	:	3,170		
XII	:	57,939	:	2,440	:	4,270	:	4,520	:	2,190	:	1,405		
U. S. Total	:	2,487,726	:	99,750	:	175,000	:	185,000	:	89,750	:	66,000		

MARKET PRODUCING FARMS

UNITED STATES



THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, UNITED STATES

TABLE B. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF LOW-INCOME FARMERS

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Low-income Farmers, by States		Manpower : Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943							Numbers on Low-income Farms in Spring of 1943
		On Farms:	Gross Losses				Addition,		
		Numbers	Draft,	Indus-	To Other	Natural	Net	Farms in	
		in Oct.	Enlist-	trial	Natural	Required	Replace-	Spring	
		1942	ment	Employment	Migration	Program	ment	of 1943	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Operators		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Region	I	58,241	2,190	2,170	390	3,900	1,135	7,515	50,726
	II	58,095	2,190	2,170	320	3,200	1,100	6,780	51,315
	III	155,533	5,780	5,820	930	9,300	2,890	18,940	136,593
	IV	364,760	13,620	13,660	2,580	25,800	7,060	48,600	316,160
	V	288,873	10,820	10,825	1,670	16,700	5,430	34,585	254,288
	VI	335,103	12,525	12,560	2,140	21,400	6,375	42,250	292,853
	VII	76,643	2,890	2,875	350	3,500	1,415	8,200	68,443
	VIII	174,214	6,535	6,525	1,110	11,100	3,335	21,935	152,279
	IX	15,923	610	600	100	1,000	315	1,995	13,928
	X	18,248	700	685	90	900	355	2,020	16,228
	XI	24,947	965	940	160	1,600	500	3,165	21,782
	XII	31,130	1,175	1,170	160	1,600	590	3,515	27,615
U. S. Total		1,601,710	60,000	60,000	10,000	100,000	30,500	199,500	1,402,210
Family Workers		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Region	I	62,254	2,205	5,520	480	780	4,800	4,185	58,069
	II	34,707	3,135	11,960	1,040	640	10,400	6,375	28,332
	III	49,053	4,460	13,110	1,140	1,860	11,400	9,170	39,883
	IV	330,096	12,500	22,425	1,950	5,150	19,500	22,525	307,571
	V	314,581	8,620	21,620	1,880	3,360	18,800	16,680	297,901
	VI	344,119	8,620	18,055	1,570	4,270	15,700	16,815	327,304
	VII	25,605	2,305	6,670	580	700	5,800	4,455	21,150
	VIII	145,411	4,390	9,730	840	2,220	8,460	8,720	136,691
	IX	14,193	1,030	1,725	150	200	1,500	1,605	12,588
	X	11,227	490	1,380	120	180	1,200	970	10,257
	XI	12,833	490	1,265	110	320	1,100	1,085	11,748
	XII	22,587	755	1,540	140	320	1,340	1,415	21,172
U. S. Total		1,366,666	49,000	115,000	10,000	20,000	100,000	94,000	1,272,666
LOW-INCOME FARMS									

LOW-INCOME FARMS

UNITED STATES



TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

UNITED STATES	Families	Number	Available	Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45		
	on Low-income:	Producing	for Man-	Might Get	Might Be	Unavailable
	Farms in	Food on	power Mobi-	FSA Food	Moved to	for Mobili-
	Spring	FSA Program	lization in	Production	Industrial	zation of
	of 1943	Spring 1943	Spring 1943	Loans	Employment	Any Sort
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Region I	: 50,726	: 9,400	: 41,326	: 17,986	: 21,395	: 1,945
II	: 51,315	: 18,700	: 32,615	: 13,535	: 17,490	: 1,590
III	: 136,593	: 38,650	: 97,943	: 42,023	: 51,260	: 4,660
IV	: 316,160	: 43,250	: 272,910	: 117,955	: 141,845	: 13,110
V	: 254,288	: 93,150	: 161,138	: 60,638	: 92,125	: 8,375
VI	: 292,853	: 73,350	: 219,503	: 90,863	: 117,920	: 10,720
VII	: 68,443	: 34,700	: 33,743	: 12,803	: 19,195	: 1,745
VIII	: 152,279	: 35,225	: 117,054	: 50,459	: 61,050	: 5,545
IX	: 13,928	: 6,500	: 7,428	: 1,548	: 5,390	: 490
X	: 16,228	: 7,400	: 8,828	: 3,548	: 4,840	: 440
XI	: 21,782	: 5,100	: 16,682	: 7,082	: 8,800	: 800
XII	: 27,615	: 11,575	: 16,040	: 6,560	: 8,690	: 790
U. S. Total	: 1,402,210	: 377,000	: 1,025,210	: 425,000	: 550,000	: 50,210



THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION I

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Market Producers, by States	Manpower on Farms: Numbers in October 1942	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943					Replace- ments that are Needed
		Gross Losses		Additions by			
		Draft and	Industrial	Natural Re-	Net		
		Enlistment	Employment	placements	Losses		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Operators							
Connecticut	10,957	125	30	80	75	70	
Delaware	5,574	80	20	35	65	65	
Maine	18,525	245	80	130	195	190	
Maryland	24,238	355	20	170	205	200	
Massachusetts	17,028	210	40	115	135	125	
New Hampshire	8,071	80	30	55	55	50	
New Jersey	17,664	210	40	125	125	115	
New York	101,107	1,075	290	705	660	645	
Pennsylvania	93,893	1,055	350	650	755	735	
Rhode Island	1,904	25	60	10	75	70	
Vermont	15,111	120	40	105	55	50	
Regional Total	314,072	3,580	1,000	2,180	2,400	2,315	
Family Workers							
Connecticut	3,598	50	80	80	50	45	
Delaware	2,093	50	80	100	30	30	
Maine	5,790	100	180	150	130	125	
Maryland	8,165	250	420	430	240	235	
Massachusetts	4,888	50	110	125	35	35	
New Hampshire	1,886	50	40	50	40	35	
New Jersey	5,059	150	240	305	85	80	
New York	20,944	500	900	1,250	150	145	
Pennsylvania	26,013	800	1,380	1,590	590	575	
Rhode Island	1,105	20	20	25	15	15	
Vermont	7,755	100	130	195	35	35	
Regional Total	87,296	2,120	3,580	4,300	1,400	1,355	

MARKET PRODUCING FARMS

REGION I

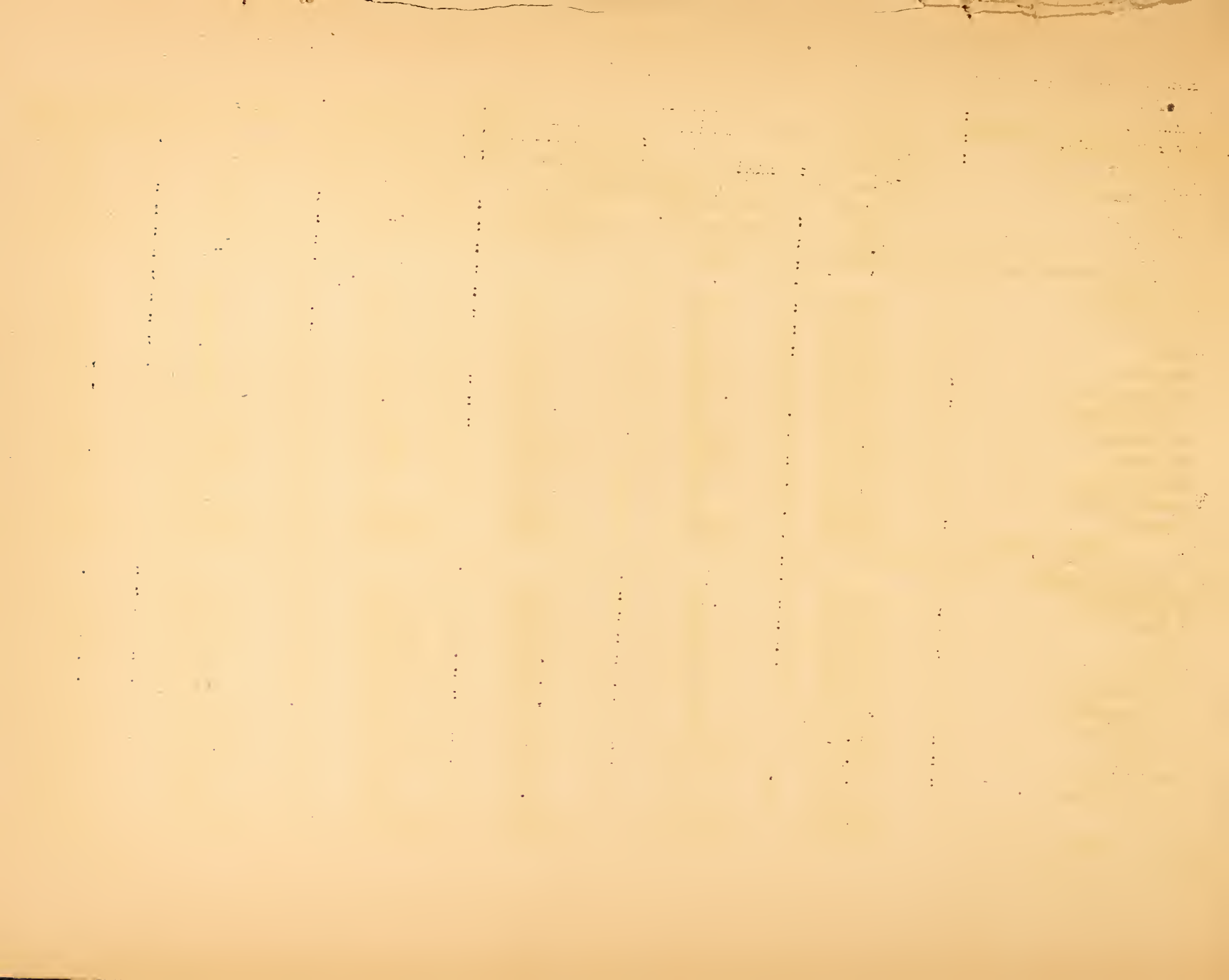
THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION I

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower On Farms of Market Producers, by States	Manpower	Estimated Changes in Number					Replaces
	On Farms:	from October 1942 to Spring 1943					ments
	Numbers in	Gross Losses		Additions by		Net	that
	October 1942	Draft and Enlistment	Industrial Employment	Natural Re- Placement	Losses	are Needed	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
<u>Hired Hands</u>							
Connecticut	5,932	210	250	35	425	405	
Delaware	1,282	85	100	20	165	160	
Maine	3,039	340	400	65	675	650	
Maryland	14,769	470	550	85	935	910	
Massachusetts	7,028	340	400	60	680	630	
New Hampshire	3,282	85	100	25	160	155	
New Jersey	9,347	425	500	60	865	805	
New York	50,990	1,275	1,500	355	2,420	2,350	
Pennsylvania	38,313	1,020	1,200	330	1,890	1,835	
Rhode Island	1,099	40	50	5	85	80	
Vermont	9,805	130	150	50	230	225	
Regional Total	144,886	4,420	5,200	1,090	8,530	8,205	
<u>Seasonal Laborers</u>							
Connecticut	14,226	600	1,050	1,110	540	515	
Delaware	5,538	200	350	370	180	175	
Maine	16,814	700	1,225	1,295	630	610	
Maryland	28,656	1,200	2,100	2,220	1,080	1,050	
Massachusetts	21,464	900	1,575	1,665	810	745	
New Hampshire	6,910	300	525	555	270	260	
New Jersey	29,613	1,200	2,100	2,220	1,080	1,005	
New York	87,745	3,385	5,950	6,290	3,045	2,955	
Pennsylvania	70,212	2,785	4,900	5,180	2,505	2,430	
Rhode Island	2,957	100	175	185	90	80	
Vermont	11,719	500	875	925	450	435	
Regional Total	295,854	11,870	20,825	22,015	10,680	10,260	

MARKET PRODUCING FARMS

REGION I



THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION I

TABLE B. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF LOW-INCOME FARMERS

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Low-Income Farmers, by States	Manpower: Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943							Numbers on
	on Farms:	Gross Losses				Addition:	Low-Income	
	Numbers:	Draft	Indus-	To Other Farms	Natural	Net	Farms in	
	in Oct. 1942	Enlist- ment	trial Employment	Natural Migration	Required Program	Replace- ment	Losses	Spring of 1943
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Operators								
Connecticut	2,234	70	70	20	200	40	320	1,914
Delaware	1,566	60	60	10	100	30	200	1,366
Maine	5,970	230	225	30	300	120	665	5,305
Maryland	6,243	235	235	40	400	120	790	5,453
Massachusetts	1,907	70	70	10	100	30	220	1,687
New Hampshire	1,725	60	60	10	100	30	200	1,525
New Jersey	1,698	70	60	10	100	30	210	1,488
New York	11,747	445	440	80	800	235	1,530	10,217
Pennsylvania	23,866	895	895	170	1,700	470	3,190	20,676
Rhode Island	50	10	5	0	0	5	10	40
Vermont	1,235	45	50	10	100	25	130	1,055
Regional Total	58,241	2,190	2,170	390	3,900	1,135	7,515	50,726
Family Workers								
Connecticut	3,348	50	115	10	40	100	115	3,233
Delaware	1,282	50	80	10	20	70	40	1,192
Maine	6,400	100	230	20	70	200	280	6,180
Maryland	6,010	240	575	50	80	500	445	5,565
Massachusetts	4,266	100	230	20	20	200	170	4,096
New Hampshire	1,978	50	115	10	20	100	95	1,883
New Jersey	2,337	100	345	30	2	300	195	2,142
New York	10,720	490	1,495	130	160	1,300	975	9,815
Pennsylvania	20,857	905	2,185	190	330	1,900	1,710	19,147
Rhode Island	612	20	35	0	0	30	25	618
Vermont	1,232	100	115	10	20	100	140	4,198
Regional Total	62,705	2,205	5,520	430	720	4,870	5,185	58,069
LOW-INCOME FARMS								

LOW-INCOME FARMS

REGION I



TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

State	Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45					
	Families on	Number	Available			
	Low-Income	Producing	for Man-	Might Get	Might Be	Unavailable
	Farms in	Food on	power Mobil-	FSA Food	Moved to	for Mobili-
	Spring	FSA Program	ization in	Production	Industrial	zation of
	of 1943	Spring 1943	Spring 1943	Loans	Employment	Any Sort
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Connecticut	1,914	190	1,724	764	880	80
Delaware	1,366	190	1,176	516	605	55
Maine	5,305	1,550	3,755	1,655	1,925	175
Maryland	5,453	850	4,603	2,023	2,365	215
Massachusetts	1,687	360	1,327	547	715	65
New Hampshire	1,525	445	1,080	480	550	50
New Jersey	1,483	520	963	368	550	50
New York	10,217	2,265	7,952	3,392	4,180	380
Pennsylvania	20,676	2,550	18,126	8,046	9,240	840
Rhode Island	40	25	15	15	0	0
Vermont	1,055	455	600	180	385	35
Regional Total	50,726	9,400	41,326	17,986	21,395	1,945

LOW-INCOME FARMS

REGION I

THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION II

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Market Producers by States	Manpower	Estimated Changes in Number				Replace-
	on Farms:	from October 1942 to Spring 1943				ments
	Number in	Gross Losses		Additions by		that
	October	Draft and	Industrial	Natural Re-	Net	are
	1942	Enlistment	Employment	placement	Losses	Needed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u>Operators</u>						
Michigan	109,416	1,245	450	760	935	925
Minnesota	150,946	1,595	450	1,065	980	970
Wisconsin	145,038	1,245	450	1,010	685	680
Regional Total	405,400	4,085	1,350	2,835	2,600	2,575
<u>Family Workers</u>						
Michigan	14,687	1,050	1,700	1,950	800	790
Minnesota	46,099	1,900	2,960	4,670	190	190
Wisconsin	34,983	1,350	2,490	3,840	0	0
Regional Total	95,769	4,300	7,150	10,460	990	980
<u>Hired Hands</u>						
Michigan	14,065	935	1,100	380	1,655	1,630
Minnesota	30,748	895	1,050	520	1,425	1,410
Wisconsin	34,653	680	800	500	980	970
Regional Total	79,466	2,510	2,950	1,400	4,060	4,010
<u>Seasonal Laborers</u>						
Michigan	34,430	1,395	2,450	2,590	1,255	1,240
Minnesota	40,760	1,595	2,800	2,960	1,435	1,420
Wisconsin	31,227	1,300	2,275	2,405	1,170	1,160
Regional Total	106,417	4,290	7,525	7,955	3,860	3,820

MARKET PRODUCING FARMS

REGION II

THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION II

TABLE B. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF LOW-INCOME FARMERS

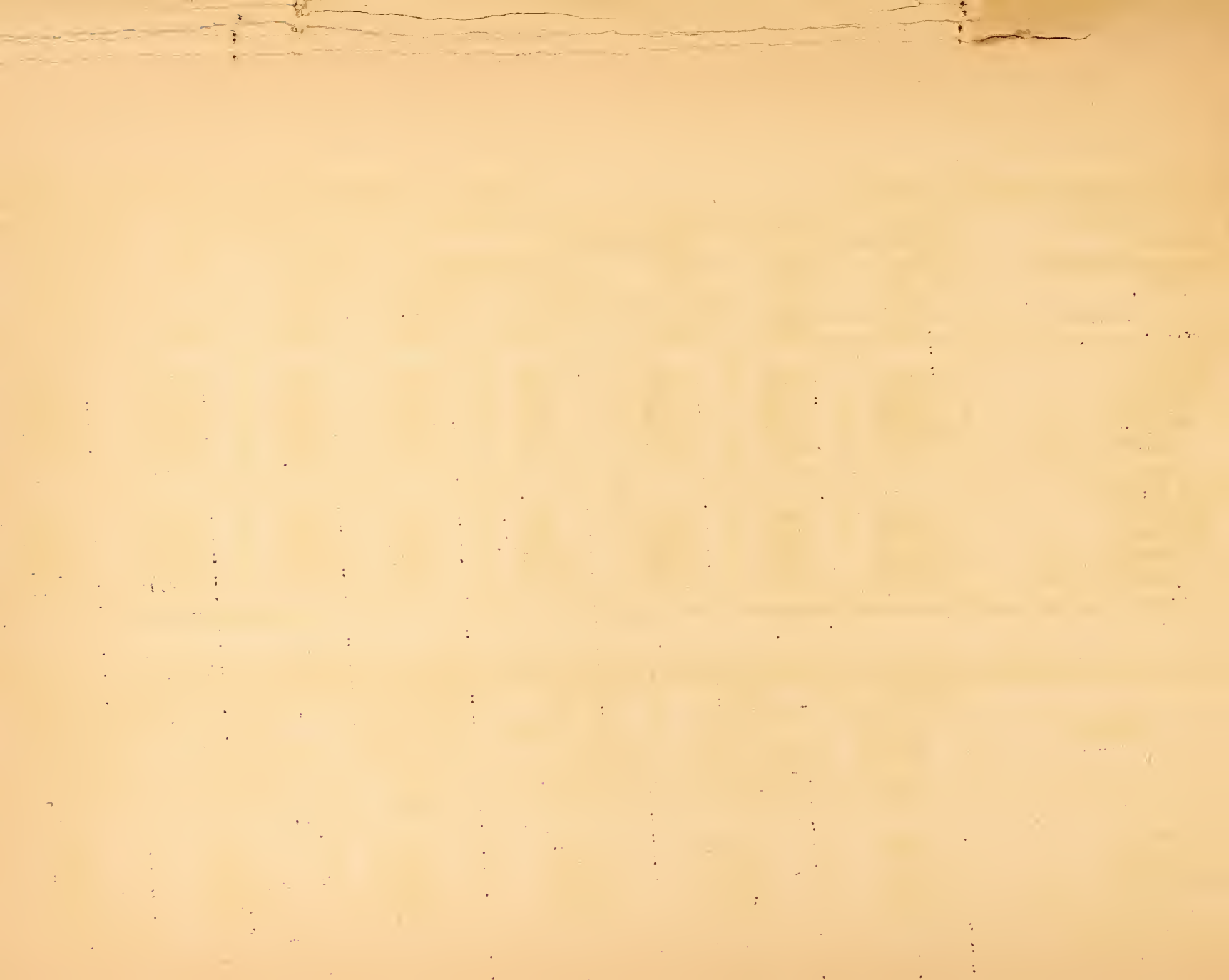
Kinds of Manpower On Farms of Low-income Farmers, by States	Manpower :	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943						Numbers on
	On Farms :	Gross Losses			Addition,			Low-income
	Numbers :	Draft,	Indus-	To Other Farms	Natural	Net	Farms in	Spring
	in Oct. :	Enlist-	trial	Natural	Required	Replace-	Losses	of 1943
	1942 :	ment	Employment	Migration	Program	ment		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Operators</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Michigan	27,530	1,050	1,025	180	1,800	550	3,505	24,625
Minnesota	17,975	700	670	80	800	350	1,900	16,075
Wisconsin	12,590	440	470	60	600	200	1,375	11,215
Regional Total	58,095	2,190	2,170	320	3,200	1,100	6,780	51,315
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<u>Family Workers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Michigan	10,505	1,080	2,645	230	360	2,300	2,015	8,490
Minnesota	14,161	1,125	4,715	410	160	4,100	2,310	11,851
Wisconsin	10,041	930	4,600	400	120	4,000	2,050	7,991
Regional Total	34,707	3,135	11,960	1,040	640	10,400	6,375	28,332
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

State	Families on :	Number	Available	Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45		
	Low-income :	Producing	for Man-	Might Get	Might Be	Unavailable
	Farms in :	Food on	power Mobili-	FSA Food	Moved to	for Mobili-
	Spring	FSA Program	zation in	Production	Industrial	zation of
	of 1943	Spring 1943	Spring 1943	Loans	Employment	Any Sort
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Michigan	24,025	4,930	19,095	8,355	9,845	895
Minnesota	16,075	8,525	7,550	2,930	4,235	385
Wisconsin	11,215	5,245	5,970	2,250	3,410	310
Regional Total	51,315	18,700	32,615	13,535	17,490	1,590

LOW-INCOME FARMS

REGION II



THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION III

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Market Producers, by States	Manpower	Estimated Changes in Number					Replace-
	On Farms:	from October 1942 to Spring 1943					ments
	Numbers in	Gross Losses		Additions by			that
	October 1942	Draft and Enlistment	Industrial Employment	Natural Re- placement	Net Losses		are Needed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)
<u>Operators</u>							
Illinois	152,231	1,815	350	1,060	1,105		1,095
Indiana	110,460	1,065	450	770	745		740
Iowa	182,783	2,015	300	1,285	1,030		1,020
Missouri	130,278	1,275	750	910	1,115		995
Ohio	136,368	1,360	500	955	905		900
Regional Total	712,120	7,530	2,350	4,980	4,900		4,750
<u>Family Workers</u>							
Illinois	19,204	1,250	1,900	2,540	610		605
Indiana	9,311	550	920	1,240	230		225
Iowa	37,254	1,400	2,220	3,620	0		0
Missouri	20,721	1,200	2,000	2,110	1,090		970
Ohio	12,421	800	1,300	1,650	450		445
Regional Total	98,911	5,200	8,340	11,160	2,380		2,245
<u>Hired Hands</u>							
Illinois	34,019	980	1,150	530	1,600		1,585
Indiana	14,940	470	550	380	640		635
Iowa	49,518	805	950	635	1,120		1,000
Missouri	14,987	890	1,050	450	1,490		1,320
Ohio	19,500	805	950	475	1,280		1,270
Regional Total	132,964	3,950	4,650	2,470	6,130		5,810
<u>Seasonal Laborers</u>							
Illinois	44,366	1,790	3,150	3,350	1,610		1,590
Indiana	32,945	1,300	2,275	2,405	1,170		1,160
Iowa	42,522	1,700	2,975	3,145	1,530		1,510
Missouri	64,309	2,600	4,550	4,810	2,340		2,100
Ohio	44,855	1,790	3,150	3,330	1,610		1,590
Regional Total	228,997	9,180	16,100	17,020	8,260		7,950

MARKET PRODUCING FARMS

REGION III

THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION III

TABLE B. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF LOW-INCOME FARMERS

Kinds of Manpower On Farms of Low-income Farmers, by States	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943								Numbers on
	Manpower : On Farms::		Gross Losses			Addition, :			Low-income
	Numbers in Oct. 1942	Draft, Enlist- ment	Indus- trial Employment	To Other Farms		Natural Required Program	Natural Replace- ment	Net Losses	Farms in Spring of 1943
				Natural	Required				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
<u>Operators</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Illinois	: 22,802	: 875	: 850	: 140	: 1,400	: 455	: 2,810	: 19,992	
Indiana	: 25,245	: 920	: 950	: 170	: 1,700	: 460	: 3,280	: 21,965	
Iowa	: 7,048	: 260	: 260	: 10	: 100	: 110	: 520	: 6,528	
Missouri	: 67,922	: 2,495	: 2,540	: 400	: 4,000	: 1,230	: 8,205	: 59,717	
Ohio	: 32,516	: 1,230	: 1,220	: 210	: 2,100	: 635	: 4,125	: 28,391	
Regional Total	: 155,533	: 5,780	: 5,820	: 930	: 9,300	: 2,890	: 18,940	: 136,593	
<u>Family Workers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Illinois	: 7,730	: 835	: 2,760	: 240	: 290	: 2,400	: 1,725	: 6,005	
Indiana	: 6,233	: 635	: 1,610	: 140	: 330	: 1,400	: 1,315	: 4,918	
Iowa	: 6,216	: 490	: 3,450	: 300	: 20	: 3,000	: 1,260	: 4,956	
Missouri	: 19,989	: 1,570	: 3,105	: 270	: 790	: 2,700	: 3,035	: 16,954	
Ohio	: 8,885	: 930	: 2,185	: 190	: 430	: 1,900	: 1,835	: 7,050	
Regional Total	: 49,053	: 4,460	: 13,110	: 1,140	: 1,860	: 11,400	: 9,170	: 39,883	

TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

State	Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45						
	Families on	Number	Available	Might Get			Unavailable
	Low-income	Producing	for man-	Might Get	Might Be		
	Farms in	Food on	power Mobi-	FSA Food	Moved to		for Mobili-
	Spring	FSA Program	lization in	Production	Industrial		zation of
	of 1943	Spring 1943	Spring 1943	Loans	Employment		Any Sort
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Illinois	19,992	4,750	15,242	6,602	7,920	720	
Indiana	21,965	4,480	17,485	7,585	9,075	825	
Iowa	6,528	5,965	563	3	500	60	
Missouri	59,717	17,895	41,822	18,002	21,835	1,985	
Ohio	28,391	5,560	22,831	9,831	11,930	1,070	
Regional Total	136,593	38,650	97,943	42,023	51,260	4,660	



THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION IV

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Market Producers by States	Manpower	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943					Replac-
	on Farms:						ments
	Numbers in	Gross Losses		Additions by		that	
	October	Draft and	Industrial	Natural Re-	Net	are	
by States	1942	Enlistment	Employment	placement	Losses	Needed	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Operators							
Kentucky	83,773	1,145	600	580	1,165	1,165	
North Carolina	157,674	2,635	850	1,075	2,410	2,085	
Tennessee	82,747	1,135	650	570	1,215	910	
Virginia	68,869	1,010	450	465	995	995	
West Virginia	23,092	265	150	165	250	250	
Regional Total	416,155	6,190	2,700	2,855	6,035	5,405	
Family Workers							
Kentucky	46,753	2,900	4,390	2,290	5,000	5,000	
North Carolina	117,266	4,050	7,210	6,140	5,120	4,435	
Tennessee	43,824	2,450	3,890	2,140	4,200	3,155	
Virginia	27,393	1,500	2,390	1,440	2,450	2,450	
West Virginia	8,178	650	1,020	430	1,240	1,240	
Regional Total	243,414	11,550	18,900	12,440	18,010	16,280	
Hired Hands							
Kentucky	15,620	845	1,000	290	1,555	1,555	
North Carolina	27,007	1,615	1,900	545	2,970	2,570	
Tennessee	13,464	1,150	1,350	285	2,215	1,665	
Virginia	24,366	1,230	1,450	240	2,440	2,440	
West Virginia	3,647	300	350	80	570	570	
Regional Total	84,104	5,140	6,050	1,140	8,750	8,800	
Seasonal Laborers							
Kentucky	84,508	3,390	5,950	6,290	3,050	3,050	
North Carolina	94,593	3,390	5,950	6,290	3,050	2,640	
Tennessee	98,733	3,990	7,000	7,400	3,590	2,675	
Virginia	68,634	2,680	4,725	4,995	2,410	2,410	
West Virginia	17,433	700	1,225	1,295	630	630	
Regional Total	353,901	14,150	24,850	26,270	12,730	11,405	

-13-

MARKET PRODUCING FARMS

REGION IV

THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION IV

TABLE B. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF LOW-INCOME FARMERS

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Low-Income Farmers, by States	Manpower	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943						Numbers on
	On Farms:	Gross Losses				Addition,		Low-income
	Numbers	Draft	Indus-	To Other Farms	Natural	Net	Farms in	
	in Oct.	Enlist-	trial	Natural	Required	Replace-	Losses	Spring
	1942	ment	Employment	Migration	Program	ment		of 1943
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Operators								
Kentucky	107,222	3,985	4,025	770	7,700	2,075	14,405	92,817
North Carolina	66,362	2,450	2,480	450	4,500	1,245	8,635	57,727
Tennessee	104,035	3,900	3,900	760	7,600	2,035	14,125	89,910
Virginia	50,025	1,885	1,870	340	3,400	975	6,520	43,505
West Virginia	37,116	1,400	1,385	260	2,600	730	4,915	32,201
Regional Total	364,760	13,620	13,660	2,580	25,800	7,060	48,600	316,160
Family Workers								
Kentucky	94,496	4,020	5,290	460	1,530	4,600	6,700	87,796
North Carolina	79,159	2,645	7,935	690	900	6,900	5,270	73,889
Tennessee	87,387	3,040	4,945	430	1,520	4,300	5,635	81,752
Virginia	42,132	1,715	2,875	250	680	2,500	3,020	39,112
West Virginia	26,922	1,080	1,380	120	520	1,200	1,900	25,022
Regional Total	330,096	12,500	22,425	1,950	5,150	19,500	22,525	307,571

TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

State	Families on	Number	Available	Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45		
	Low-Income	Producing	for Man-	Might Get	Might Be	Unavailable
	Farms in	Food on	power Mobil-	FSA Food	Moved To	for Mobili-
	Spring	FSA Program	ization in	Production	Industrial	zation of
	of 1943	Spring 1943	Spring 1943	Loans	Employment	any Sort
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Kentucky	92,817	10,990	81,827	35,352	42,405	4,070
North Carolina	57,727	11,785	45,942	19,182	24,530	2,230
Tennessee	89,910	7,860	82,050	36,330	41,910	3,810
Virginia	43,505	8,055	35,450	15,170	18,590	1,690
West Virginia	32,201	4,560	27,641	11,921	14,410	1,310
Regional Total	316,160	43,250	272,910	117,955	171,845	13,110

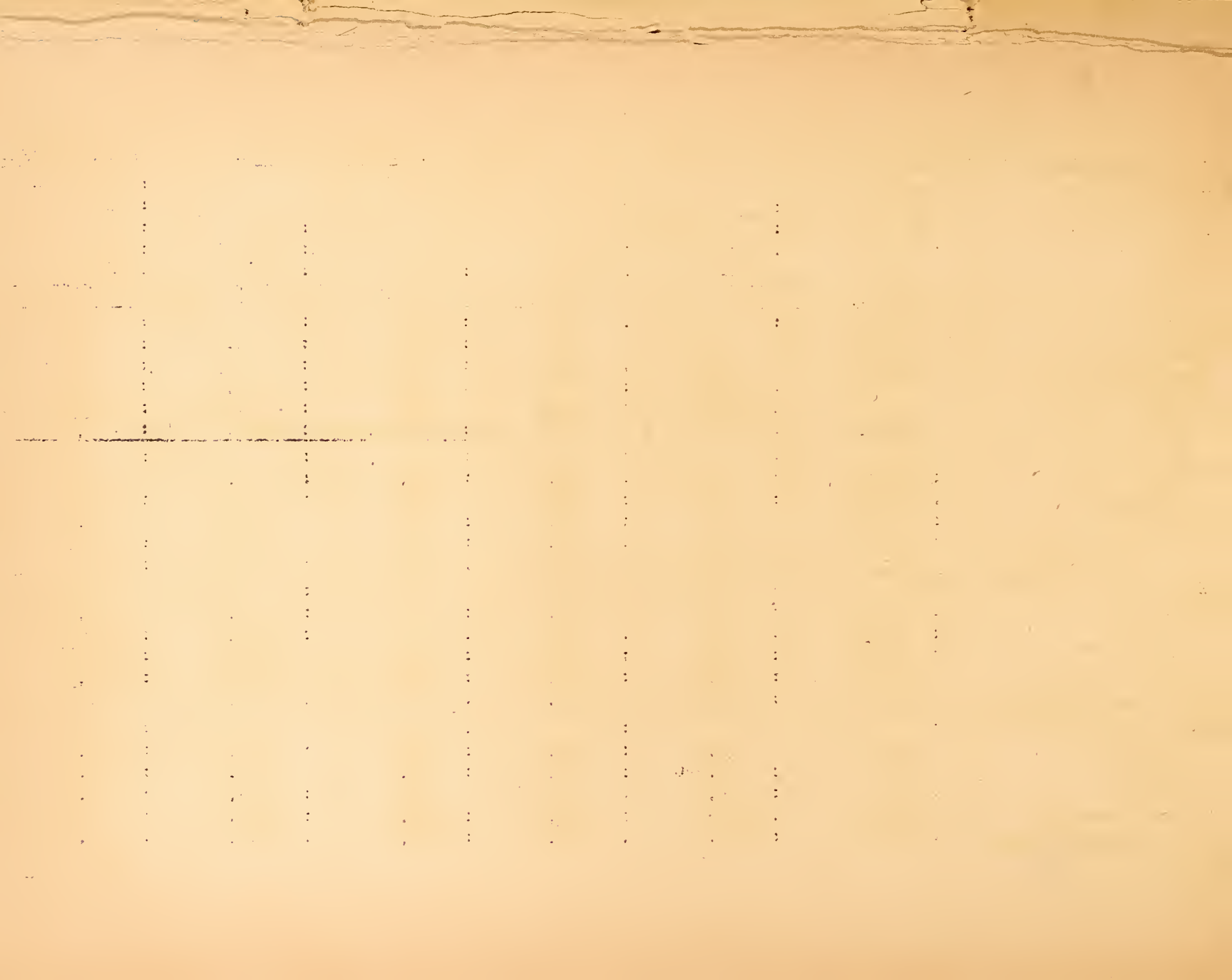
THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION V

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Market Producers by States	Manpower : On Farms: : Numbers in : October : 1942	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943				Net Losses	Replac- ments : that : are : Needed
		Gross Losses		Additions by			
		Draft and Enlistment	Industrial Employment	Natural Re- placement			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
<u>Operators</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Alabama	: 55,883	: 850	: 550	: 385	: 1,015	: 465	
Florida	: 23,344	: 360	: 150	: 160	: 350	: 345	
Georgia	: 90,981	: 1,470	: 750	: 625	: 1,595	: 860	
South Carolina	: 62,691	: 1,035	: 400	: 430	: 1,005	: 295	
Regional Total	: 232,899	: 3,715	: 1,850	: 1,600	: 3,965	: 1,965	
<u>Family Workers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Alabama	: 46,137	: 3,000	: 5,120	: 2,250	: 5,870	: 2,685	
Florida	: 8,100	: 350	: 650	: 430	: 570	: 570	
Georgia	: 72,749	: 3,250	: 5,750	: 3,800	: 5,200	: 2,805	
South Carolina	: 106,272	: 2,450	: 5,600	: 5,550	: 2,500	: 730	
Regional Total	: 233,258	: 9,050	: 17,120	: 12,030	: 14,140	: 6,790	
<u>Hired Hands</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Alabama	: 37,237	: 1,530	: 1,800	: 195	: 3,135	: 1,435	
Florida	: 15,373	: 720	: 850	: 80	: 1,490	: 1,480	
Georgia	: 34,049	: 2,510	: 2,950	: 315	: 5,145	: 2,775	
South Carolina	: 15,747	: 2,170	: 2,550	: 215	: 4,505	: 1,320	
Regional Total	: 102,406	: 6,930	: 8,150	: 805	: 14,275	: 7,010	
<u>Seasonal Laborers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Alabama	: 102,227	: 4,090	: 7,175	: 7,585	: 3,680	: 1,685	
Florida	: 74,527	: 2,990	: 5,250	: 5,550	: 2,690	: 2,665	
Georgia	: 116,611	: 4,590	: 8,050	: 8,510	: 4,130	: 2,230	
South Carolina	: 87,173	: 3,420	: 6,125	: 6,475	: 3,140	: 915	
Regional Total	: 380,538	: 15,160	: 26,600	: 28,120	: 13,640	: 7,495	

MARKET PRODUCING FARMS

REGION V



THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION V

TABLE B. MANPOWER OF FARMS OF LOW-INCOME FARMERS

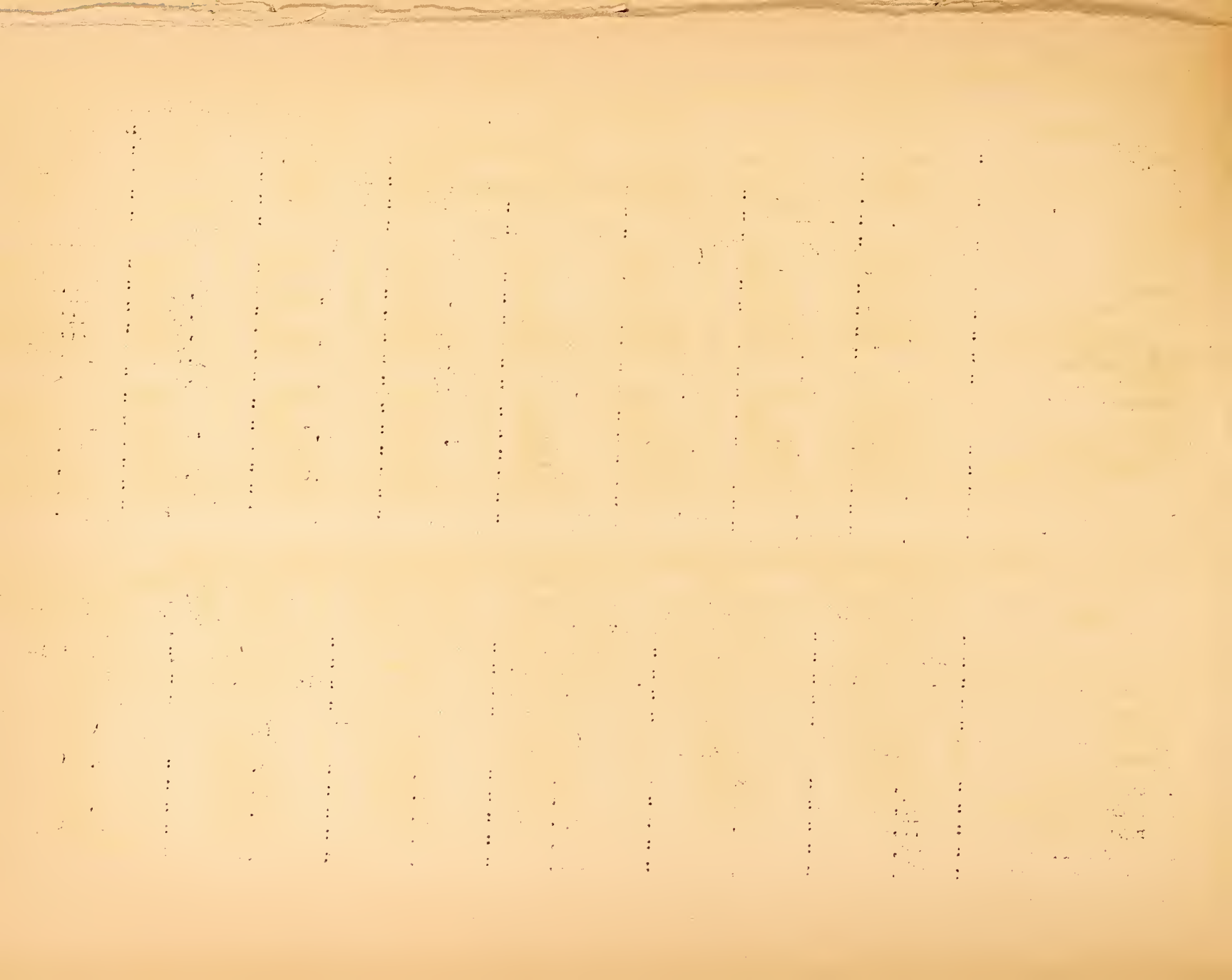
Kinds of Manpower On Farms of Low-income Farmers, by States	Manpower :	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943						Numbers on	
	On Farms:	Gross Losses			Addition,			Low-income	
	Numbers :	Draft,	Indus-	To Other Farms	Natural	Net	Farms in	Spring	
	in Oct. :	Enlist-	trial	Natural	Required	Replace-	Losses	of 1943	
	1942 :	ment	Employment	Migration	Program	ment			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
<u>Operators</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Alabama	: 133,395	: 4,995	: 4,995	: 830	: 8,300	: 2,530	: 16,590	116,805	
Florida	: 20,113	: 745	: 755	: 90	: 900	: 355	: 2,135	17,978	
Georgia	: 87,177	: 3,285	: 3,260	: 470	: 4,700	: 1,640	: 10,075	77,102	
South Carolina	: 48,188	: 1,795	: 1,815	: 280	: 2,800	: 905	: 5,785	42,403	
Regional Total	: 288,873	: 10,820	: 10,825	: 1,670	: 16,700	: 5,430	: 34,585	254,288	
<u>Family Workers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Alabama	: 145,302	: 3,775	: 7,245	: 630	: 1,660	: 6,300	: 7,010	138,292	
Florida	: 13,500	: 390	: 920	: 80	: 200	: 800	: 790	12,710	
Georgia	: 100,051	: 3,085	: 6,900	: 600	: 940	: 6,000	: 5,525	94,526	
South Carolina	: 55,728	: 1,370	: 6,555	: 570	: 560	: 5,700	: 3,355	52,373	
Regional Total	: 314,581	: 8,620	: 21,620	: 1,880	: 3,360	: 18,800	: 16,680	297,901	

TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

State	Families on :	Number	Available	Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45		
	Low-income :	Producing	for man-	Might Get	Might Be	Unavailable
	Farms in :	Food on	power Mobi-	FSA Food	Moved to	for Mobili-
	Spring	FSA Program	lization in	Production	Industrial	zation of
	of 1943	Spring 1943	Spring 1943	Loans	Employment	Any Sort
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Alabama	: 116,805	: 33,550	: 83,255	: 33,695	: 45,430	: 4,130
Florida	: 17,978	: 9,165	: 8,813	: 2,993	: 5,335	: 485
Georgia	: 77,102	: 33,655	: 43,447	: 15,367	: 25,740	: 2,340
South Carolina	: 42,403	: 16,780	: 25,623	: 8,583	: 15,620	: 1,420
Regional Total	: 254,288	: 93,150	: 161,138	: 60,638	: 92,125	: 8,375

LOW -INCOME FARMS

REGION V



THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION VI

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower On Farms of Market Producers, by States	Manpower	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943					Replace-
	On Farms:						ments
	Numbers in	Gross Losses		Additions by			that
	October 1942	Draft and Enlistment	Industrial Employment	Natural Re- placement	Net Losses		are Needed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
<u>Operators</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arkansas	: 81,355	: 1,205	: 700	: 560	: 1,345	: 305	
Louisiana	: 49,095	: 750	: 450	: 340	: 860	: 230	
Mississippi	: 79,299	: 1,200	: 700	: 540	: 1,360	: 105	
Regional Total	: 209,749	: 3,155	: 1,850	: 1,440	: 3,565	: 640	
<u>Family Workers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arkansas	: 46,622	: 2,200	: 3,600	: 2,095	: 3,705	: 840	
Louisiana	: 39,595	: 1,850	: 3,280	: 1,780	: 3,350	: 880	
Mississippi	: 68,843	: 3,460	: 6,330	: 3,355	: 6,435	: 500	
Regional Total	: 155,060	: 7,510	: 13,210	: 7,230	: 13,490	: 2,220	
<u>Hired Hands</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arkansas	: 8,996	: 2,000	: 2,550	: 280	: 4,070	: 920	
Louisiana	: 11,008	: 1,825	: 2,150	: 170	: 3,805	: 1,010	
Mississippi	: 15,139	: 1,700	: 2,000	: 275	: 3,425	: 270	
Regional Total	: 35,143	: 5,525	: 6,500	: 725	: 11,300	: 2,200	
<u>Seasonal Laborers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arkansas	: 109,375	: 4,390	: 7,700	: 8,140	: 3,950	: 890	
Louisiana	: 106,097	: 4,290	: 7,525	: 7,955	: 3,860	: 1,020	
Mississippi	: 80,072	: 3,190	: 5,600	: 5,920	: 2,870	: 270	
Regional Total	: 295,544	: 11,870	: 20,825	: 22,015	: 10,680	: 2,180	

MARKET PRODUCING FARMS

REGION VI

THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION VI

TABLE B. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF LOW-INCOME FARMERS

Kinds of Manpower On Farms of Low-income Farmers, by States	Manpower :	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943						Numbers on
	On Farms :	Gross Losses			Addition,			Low-income
	Numbers :	Draft,	Indus-	To Other Farms	Natural	Net	Farms in	
	in Oct. :	Enlist-	trial	Natural	Required	Replace-	Losses	Spring
	1942 :	ment	Employment	Migration	Program	ment		of 1943
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Operators	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arkansas	: 94,483	: 3,545	: 3,540	: 580	: 5,800	: 1,800	: 11,665	: 82,818
Louisiana	: 75,566	: 2,845	: 2,835	: 450	: 4,500	: 1,445	: 9,185	: 66,381
Mississippi	: 165,054	: 6,135	: 6,185	: 1,110	: 11,100	: 3,130	: 21,400	: 143,654
Regional Total	: 335,103	: 12,525	: 12,560	: 2,140	: 21,400	: 6,375	: 42,250	: 292,853
Family Workers	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Arkansas	: 78,370	: 2,350	: 4,370	: 380	: 1,150	: 3,800	: 4,450	: 73,920
Louisiana	: 81,491	: 2,105	: 4,140	: 360	: 890	: 3,600	: 3,895	: 77,596
Mississippi	: 184,258	: 4,165	: 9,545	: 830	: 2,230	: 8,300	: 8,470	: 175,788
Regional Total	: 344,119	: 8,620	: 18,055	: 1,570	: 4,270	: 15,700	: 16,815	: 327,304

TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

State	Families on :	Number	Available	Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45		
	Low-income :	Producing	for man-	Might Get	Might Be	Unavailable
	Farms in :	Food on	power Mobi-	FSA Food	Moved to	for Mobili-
	Spring :	FSA Program	lization in :	Production	Industrial	zation of
	of 1943 :	Spring 1943	Spring 1943	Loans	Employment	Any Sort
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Arkansas	: 82,818	: 25,160	: 57,658	: 23,098	: 31,680	: 2,880
Louisiana	: 66,381	: 20,950	: 45,431	: 18,311	: 24,860	: 2,260
Mississippi	: 143,654	: 27,240	: 116,414	: 49,454	: 61,380	: 5,580
Regional Total	: 292,853	: 73,350	: 219,503	: 90,863	: 117,920	: 10,720

LOW-INCOME FARMS

REGION VI

THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION VII

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Market Producers, by States	Manpower	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943					Replace-
	on Farms:						ments
	Number in	Gross Losses		Additions by			that
	October	Draft and	Industrial	Natural Re-	Net		are
	1942	Enlistment	Employment	placement	Losses		Needed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)
<u>Operators</u>							
Kansas	99,060	1,250	440	695	995		995
Nebraska	86,249	1,020	340	605	755		755
North Dakota	55,649	890	190	385	695		695
South Dakota	51,097	530	180	355	355		355
Regional Total	292,055	3,690	1,150	2,040	2,800		2,800
<u>Family Workers</u>							
Kansas	13,999	800	1,270	1,415	655		655
Nebraska	17,850	850	1,360	1,810	400		400
North Dakota	16,431	1,050	1,510	1,665	895		895
South Dakota	11,675	500	770	1,180	90		90
Regional Total	59,955	3,200	4,910	6,070	2,040		2,040
<u>Hired Hands</u>							
Kansas	12,409	380	450	345	485		485
Nebraska	14,360	380	450	300	530		530
North Dakota	6,596	725	850	195	1,380		1,380
South Dakota	8,227	215	250	175	290		290
Regional Total	41,592	1,700	2,000	1,015	2,685		2,685
<u>Seasonal Laborers</u>							
Kansas	21,221	800	1,400	1,480	720		720
Nebraska	19,270	800	1,400	1,480	720		720
North Dakota	17,476	700	1,225	1,295	630		630
South Dakota	11,597	500	875	925	450		450
Regional Total	69,564	2,800	4,900	5,180	2,520		2,520

-19-

MARKET PRODUCING FARMS

REGION VII

THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION VII

TABLE B. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF LOW-INCOME FARMERS

Kinds of Manpower On Farms of Low-income Farmers, by States	Manpower :	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943						Numbers on
	On Farms:	Gross Losses				Addition,	Low-income	
	Numbers :	Draft,	Indus-	To Other Farms	Natural	Net	Farms in	
	in Oct. :	Enlist-	trial	Natural	Required	Replace-	Losses	Spring
by States	1942 :	ment	Employment	Migration	Program	ment :	of 1943	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Operators	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kansas	: 30,981 :	1,180 :	1,165 :	180 :	1,800 :	600 :	3,725 :	27,256
Nebraska	: 21,179 :	790 :	790 :	90 :	900 :	380 :	2,190 :	18,989
North Dakota	: 10,746 :	395 :	400 :	40 :	400 :	180 :	1,055 :	9,691
South Dakota	: 13,737 :	525 :	520 :	40 :	400 :	255 :	1,230 :	12,507
Regional Total	: 76,643 :	2,890 :	2,875 :	350 :	3,500 :	1,415 :	8,200 :	68,443
Family Workers	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kansas	: 8,081 :	640 :	1,725 :	150 :	360 :	1,500 :	1,375 :	6,706
Nebraska	: 7,220 :	590 :	1,955 :	170 :	180 :	1,700 :	1,195 :	6,025
North Dakota	: 5,419 :	685 :	1,725 :	150 :	80 :	1,500 :	1,140 :	4,279
South Dakota	: 4,885 :	390 :	1,265 :	110 :	80 :	1,100 :	745 :	4,140
Regional Total	: 25,605 :	2,305 :	6,670 :	580 :	700 :	5,800 :	4,455 :	21,150

TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

State	Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45					
	Families on : Number		Available : for Man-		Might Get : Might Be	
	Low-income Farms in Spring of 1943	Producing Food on FSA Program Spring 1943	power Mobili- zation in Spring 1943	FSA Food Production Loans	Moved to Industrial Employment	Unavailable for Mobili- zation of Any Sort
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Kansas	27,256	8,805	18,451	7,651	9,900	900
Nebraska	18,989	11,140	7,849	2,749	4,675	425
North Dakota	9,691	6,045	3,646	1,186	2,255	205
South Dakota	12,507	6,710	3,797	1,217	2,365	215
Regional Total	68,443	34,700	33,743	12,803	19,195	1,745

LOW-INCOME FARMS

REGION VII

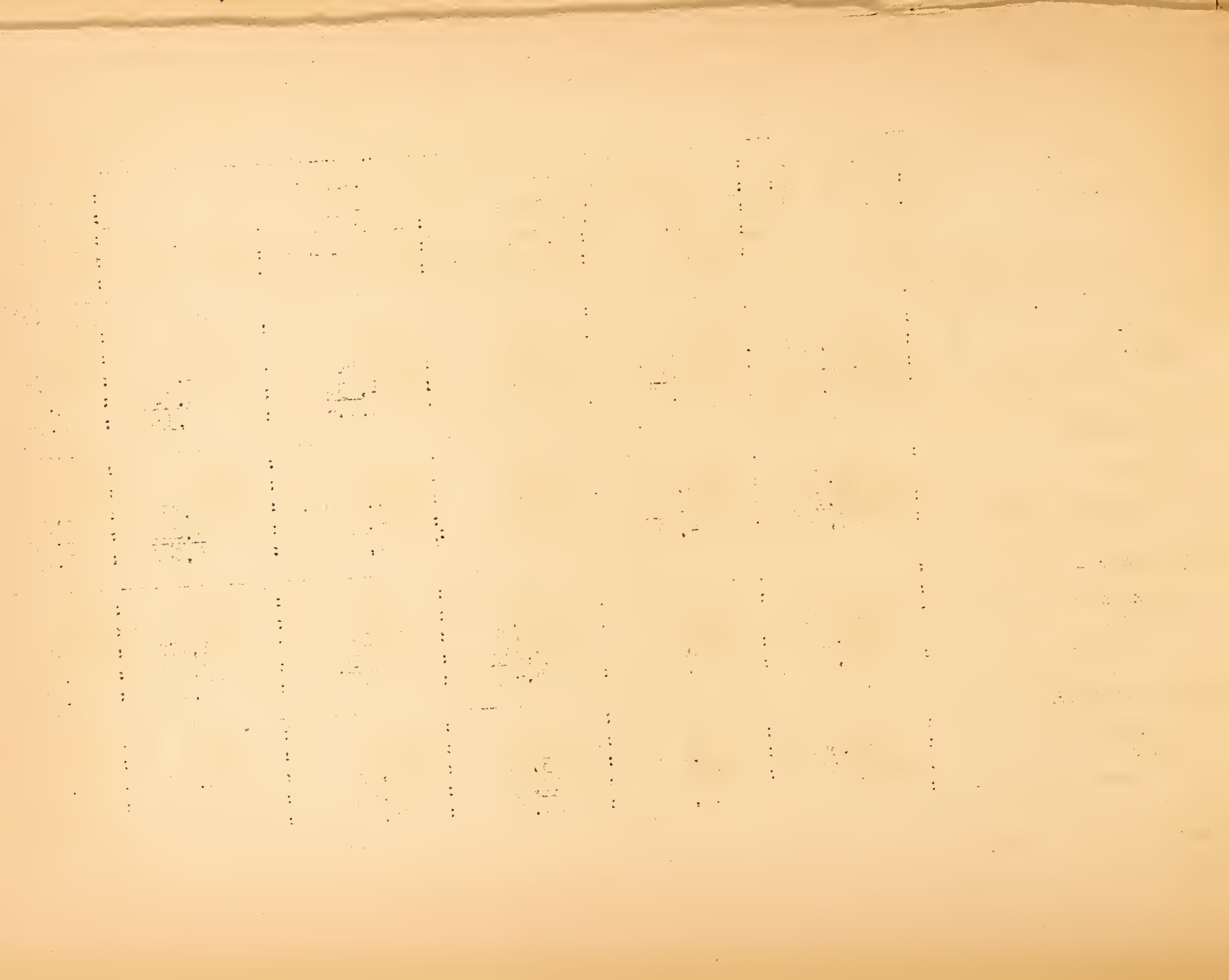
THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION VIII

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower On Farms of Market Producers, by States	Manpower	Estimated Changes in Number					Replace-
	on Farms:	from October 1942 to Spring 1943					ments
	Numbers in	Gross Losses		Additions by		that	
	October 1942	Draft and Enlistment	Industrial Employment	Natural Re- placement	Net Losses	are Needed	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
<u>Operators</u>							
Oklahoma	84,132	1,180	445	585	1,040	740	
Texas	177,053	2,495	1,045	1,230	2,310	1,000	
Regional Total	261,185	3,675	1,490	1,815	3,350	1,740	
<u>Family Workers</u>							
Oklahoma	34,758	1,330	2,060	1,560	1,830	1,305	
Texas	100,762	3,190	5,550	4,530	4,210	1,790	
Regional Total	135,520	4,520	7,610	6,090	6,040	3,095	
<u>Hired Hands</u>							
Oklahoma	11,197	670	790	290	1,170	840	
Texas	29,683	4,790	5,635	615	9,810	4,170	
Regional Total	40,880	5,460	6,425	905	10,980	5,010	
<u>Seasonal Laborers</u>							
Oklahoma	51,566	2,065	3,625	3,830	1,860	1,315	
Texas	261,322	10,460	18,355	19,400	9,415	4,000	
Regional Total	312,888	12,525	21,980	23,230	11,275	5,315	

MARKET PRODUCING FARMS

REGION VIII



THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION VIII

TABLE B. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF LOW-INCOME FARMERS

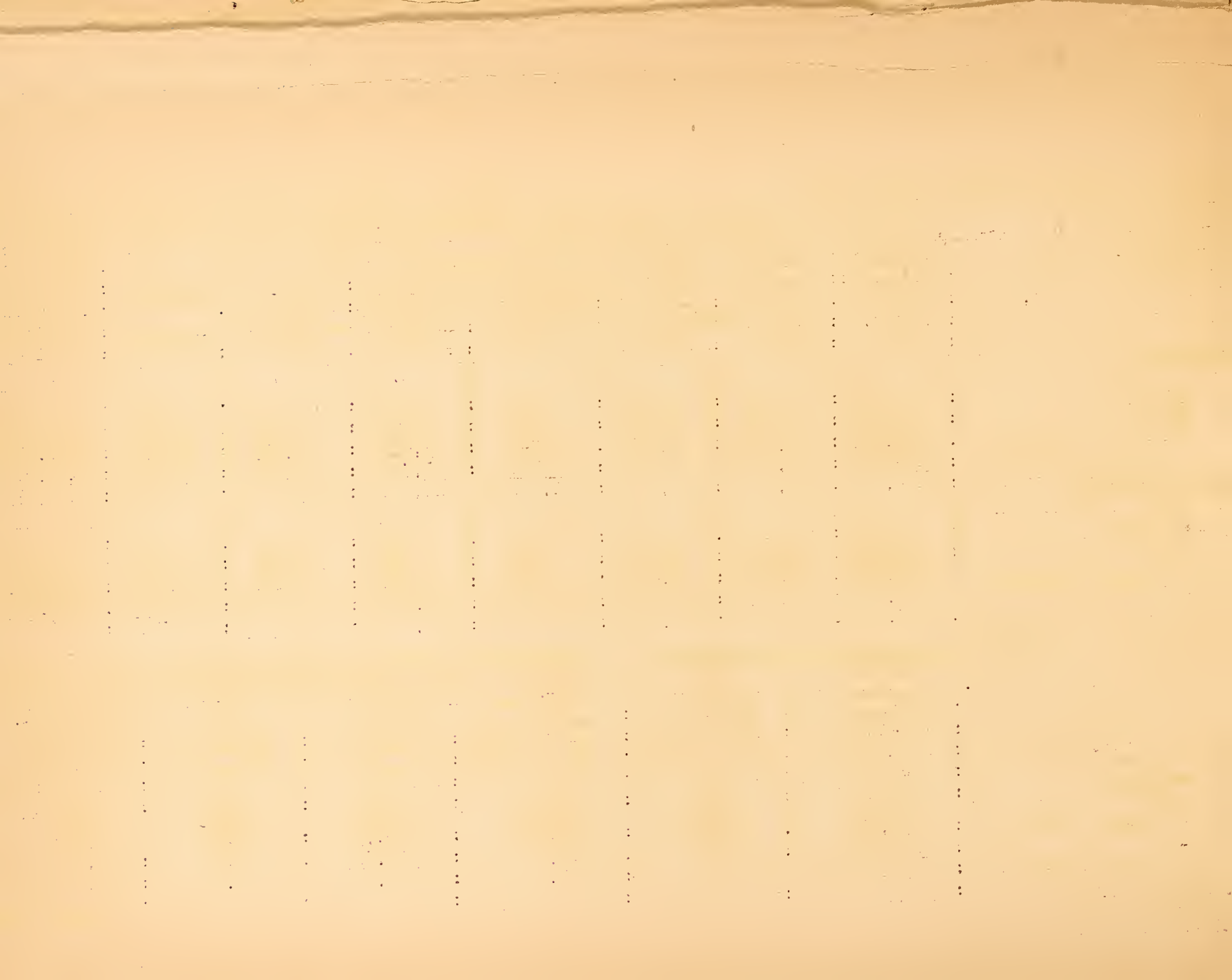
Kinds of Manpower On Farms of Low-income Farmers, by States	Manpower :	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943						Numbers on	
	On Farms :	Gross Losses			Addition,			Low-income	
	Numbers :	Draft,	Indus-	To Other Farms	Natural	Net		Farms in	
	in Oct.	Enlist-	trial	Natural	Required	Replace-	Losses	Spring	
	1942	ment	Employment	Migration	Program	ment		of 1943	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
<u>Operators</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Oklahoma	59,345	2,245	2,225	340	3,400	1,135	7,075	52,270	
Texas	114,869	4,290	4,300	770	7,700	2,200	14,860	100,009	
Regional Total	174,214	6,535	6,525	1,110	11,100	3,335	21,935	152,279	
<u>Family Workers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Oklahoma	38,416	1,305	2,495	210	680	2,170	2,520	35,896	
Texas	106,995	3,085	7,235	630	1,540	6,290	6,200	100,795	
Regional Total	145,411	4,390	9,730	840	2,220	8,460	8,720	136,691	

TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

State	Families on	Number	Available	Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45			
	Low-income	Producing	for Man-	Might Get	Might Be	Unavailable	
	Farms in	Food on	power Mobi-	FSA Food	Moved to	for Mobili-	
	Spring	FSA Program	lization in	Production	Industrial	zation of	
	of 1943	Spring 1943	Spring 1943	Loans	Employment	Any Sort	
Oklahoma	52,270	17,260	35,010	14,735	10,590	1,685	
Texas	100,009	17,965	82,044	35,724	42,460	3,860	
Regional Total	152,279	35,225	117,054	50,459	61,050	5,545	

LOW-INCOME FARMS

REGION VIII



THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION IX

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower On Farms of Market Producers, by States	Manpower	Estimated Changes in Number				Replace-
	On Farms:	from October 1942 to Spring 1943				ments
	Numbers in	Gross Losses		Additions by	Net	that
	October 1942	Draft and Enlistment	Industrial Employment	Natural Re- placement	Losses	are Needed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u>Operators</u>						
Arizona	7,366	85	20	50	55	55
California	88,171	1,280	210	605	885	870
Nevada	2,212	40	10	10	40	40
Utah	15,885	205	60	110	155	150
Regional Total	113,634	1,610	300	775	1,135	1,115
<u>Family Workers</u>						
Arizona	2,226	50	120	120	50	50
California	18,035	450	900	1,030	320	320
Nevada	461	20	20	25	15	15
Utah	3,055	100	140	170	70	70
Regional Total	23,777	620	1,180	1,345	455	455
<u>Hired Hands</u>						
Arizona	2,969	255	300	25	530	520
California	39,346	2,890	3,400	305	5,985	5,865
Nevada	2,838	45	50	10	85	85
Utah	2,824	125	150	55	220	215
Regional Total	47,977	3,315	3,900	395	6,820	6,685
<u>Seasonal Laborers</u>						
Arizona	22,190	900	1,575	1,665	810	795
California	212,870	8,575	15,050	15,910	7,715	7,555
Nevada	2,230	100	175	185	90	90
Utah	8,036	300	525	555	270	265
Regional Total	245,326	9,875	17,325	18,315	8,885	8,705

MARKET PRODUCING FARMS

REGION IX

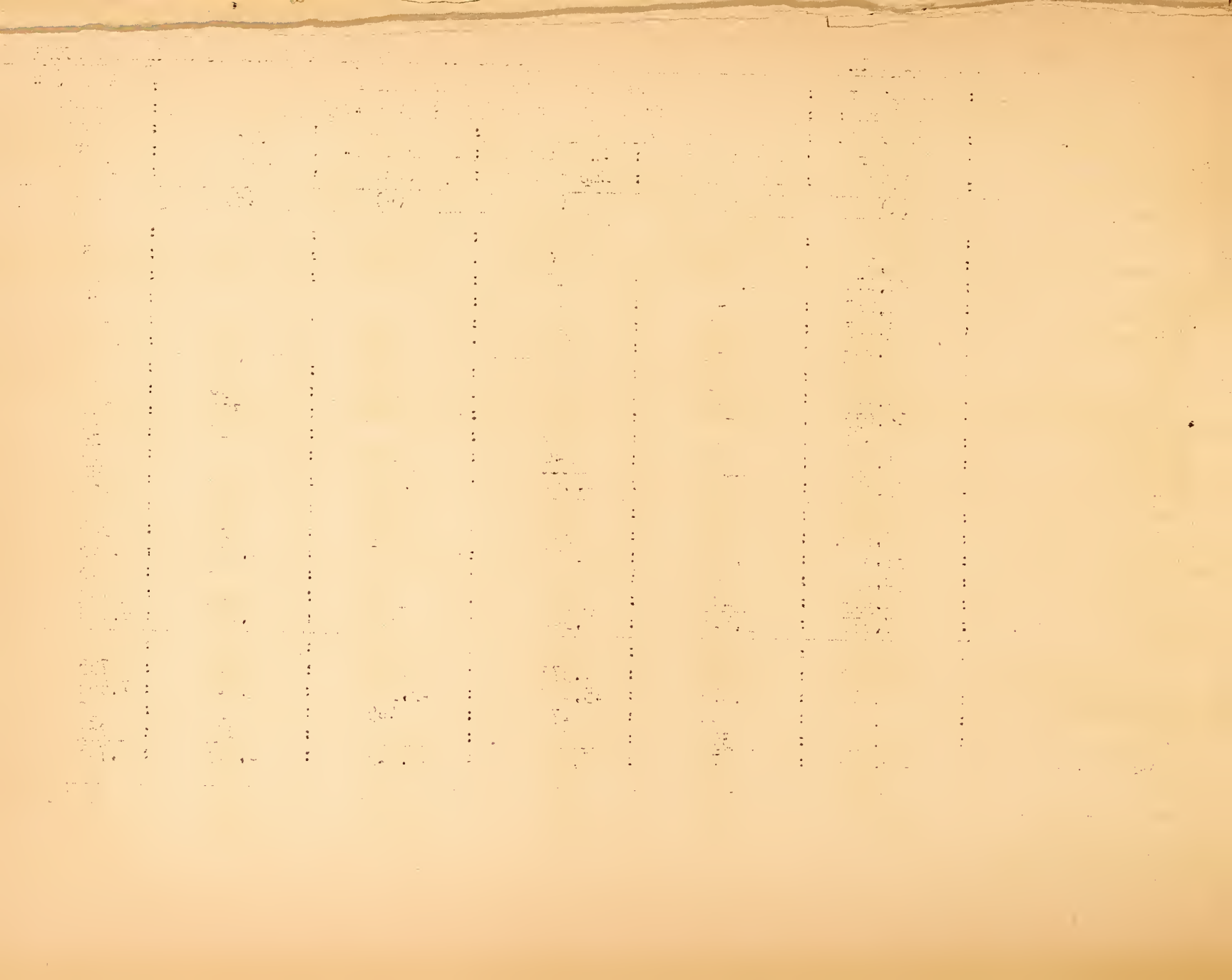


TABLE A. EMPLOYMENT ON FARMS, REGION IX

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Low-Income Farmers, by States	Manpower	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943						Numbers on
	on Farms:	Gross Losses				Addition		Low-Income
	Numbers	Draft	Indus-	To Other Farms	Natural	Net	Farms in	
	in Oct.	Enlist-	trial	Natural	Acquired	Losses	Spring	
1942	ment	Employment	Migration	Program	ment		of 1943	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Operators								
Arizona	6,247	240	235	50	500	130	895	5,352
California	6,265	240	235	40	400	125	790	5,475
Nevada	517	15	15	0	0	5	25	492
Utah	2,894	115	115	10	100	55	285	2,609
Regional Total	15,923	610	600	100	1,000	315	1,995	13,928
Family Workers								
Arizona	3,354	100	230	20	90	200	240	3,114
California	9,085	785	1,150	100	80	1,000	1,115	7,970
Nevada	283	45	115		10	100	80	203
Utah	1,471	100	230	20	20	200	170	1,301
Regional Total	14,193	1,030	1,725	150	200	1,500	1,605	12,588

TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

State	Families	Number	Available	Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45		
	on Low-Income	Producing	for Man-	Might Get	Might Be	Unavailable
	Farms in	Food on	power Mobili-	FSA Food	Moved to	for Mobili-
	Spring	FSA Program	zation in	Production	Industrial	zation of
	of 1943	Spring 1943	Spring 1943	Loans	Employment	any Sort
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Arizona	5,352	1,445	3,907	1,087	2,585	235
California	5,475	3,935	2,440	280	1,980	180
Nevada	492	175	317	137	165	15
Utah	2,609	1,845	764	44	660	60
Regional Total	13,928	6,500	7,428	1,548	5,390	490

LOW-INCOME FARMERS

REGION IX

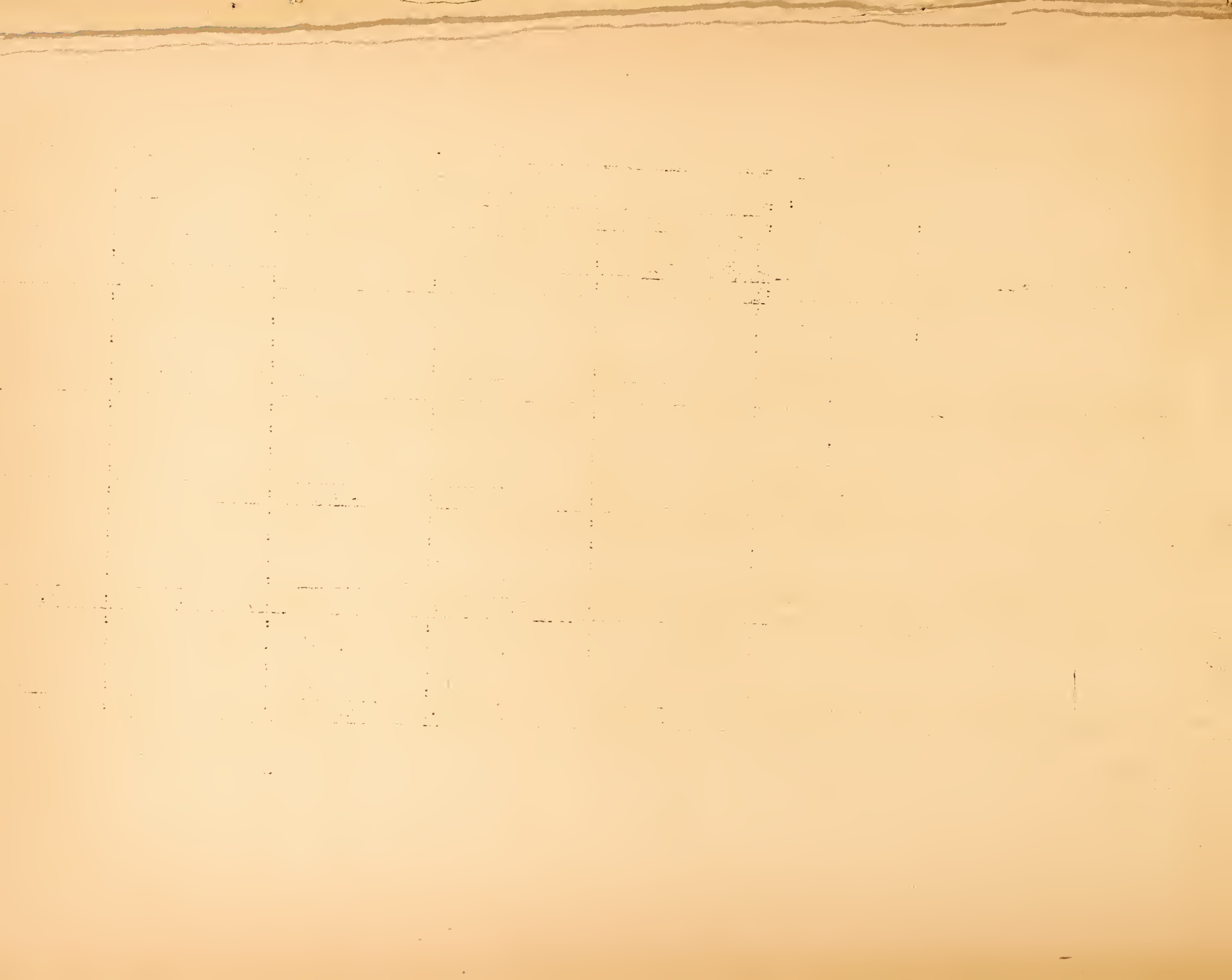
THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION X.

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Market Producers, by States	Manpower	Estimated Changes in Number					Replaces
	on Farms:	from October 1942 to Spring 1943					ments
	Number in	Gross Losses		Additions by			that
	October	Draft and	Industrial	Natural Re-	Net		are
by States	1942	Enlistment	Employment	placement	Losses		Needed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)
<u>Operators</u>							
Colorado	31,467	405	140	220	325	320	
Montana	28,059	405	140	195	350	345	
Wyoming	10,629	125	20	70	75	75	
Regional Total	70,155	935	300	485	750	740	
<u>Family Workers</u>							
Colorado	9,979	300	480	550	230	225	
Montana	7,447	250	370	410	210	210	
Wyoming	3,029	50	120	165	5	5	
Regional Total	20,455	600	970	1,125	445	440	
<u>Hired Hands</u>							
Colorado	11,381	380	450	110	720	715	
Montana	12,893	380	450	5	825	815	
Wyoming	11,210	130	150	40	240	235	
Regional Total	35,484	890	1,050	155	1,785	1,765	
<u>Seasonal Laborers</u>							
Colorado	26,810	995	1,750	1,850	895	885	
Montana	16,610	700	1,225	1,295	630	625	
Wyoming	6,528	300	525	555	270	265	
Regional Total	49,948	1,995	3,500	3,700	1,795	1,775	

MARKET PRODUCING FARMS

REGION X



THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION X

TABLE B. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF LOW-INCOME FARMERS

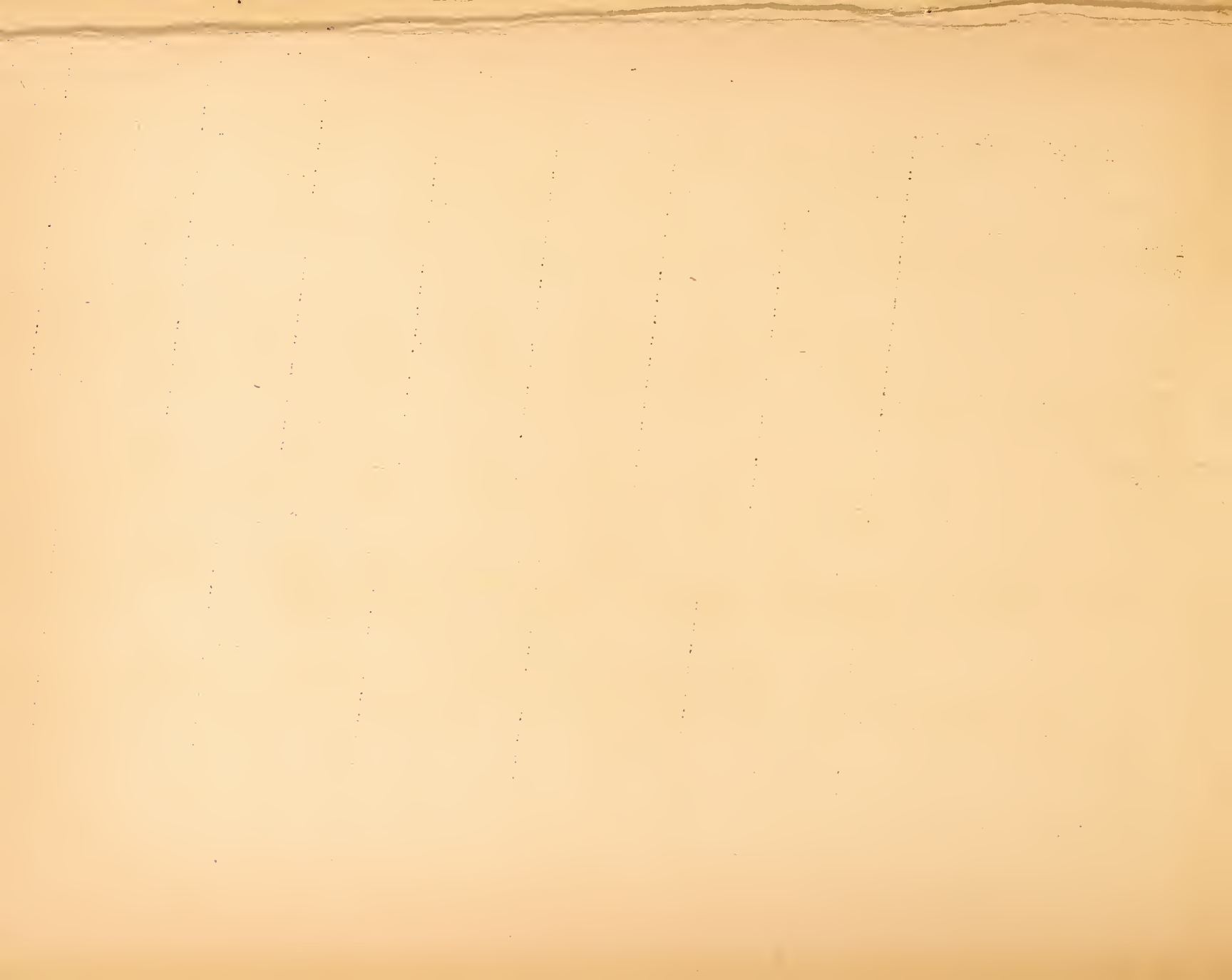
Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Low-Income Farmers, by States	Manpower : Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943								Numbers on
	on Farms:	Gross Losses				Addition,	Low-Income		
	Numbers :	Draft, :	Indus- :	To Other Farms :	Natural :	Net :	Farms in		
	in Oct. :	Enlist- :	trial :	Natural :	Required :	Replace- :	Losses :	Spring	
by States	1942 :	ment :	Employment:	Migration :	Program :	ment :		of 1943	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Operators									
Colorado	10,416	395	390	50	500	195	1,140	9,276	
Montana	6,078	220	230	30	300	110	670	5,408	
Wyoming	1,754	85	65	10	100	50	210	1,544	
Regional Total	18,248	700	685	90	900	355	2,020	16,228	
Family Workers									
Colorado	6,327	295	690	60	90	600	535	5,792	
Montana	3,651	145	460	40	80	400	325	3,326	
Wyoming	1,249	50	230	20	10	200	110	1,139	
Regional Total	11,227	490	1,380	120	180	1,200	970	10,257	

TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

State	Families : Number : Available : Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45					
	on Low-Income Farms in Spring of 1943	Producing Food on FSA Program Spring 1943	for Man- power Mobil- ization in Spring 1943	Might Get FSA Food Production Loans	Might Be Moved to Industrial Employment	Unavailable for Mobili- zation of Any Sort
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Colorado	9,276	4,565	4,711	1,831	2,535	235
Montana	5,408	1,725	3,683	1,583	1,925	175
Wyoming	1,544	1,110	434	74	330	30
Regional Total	16,228	7,400	8,828	3,543	4,340	400

LOW-INCOME FARMS

REGION X



THE QUAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION XI

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION XI		TABLE I. Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943					Replacements
Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Market Producers, by States	Manpower on Farms: Numbers in October 1942	Gross Losses		Additions by:		Net Losses	that are Needed
		Draft and Enlistment	Industrial Employment	Natural replacement			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Operators							335
Idaho	30,870	555	150	215	340		330
Oregon	32,788	555	150	220	335		355
Washington	40,383	635	150	275	360		1,020
Regional Total	104,041	1,745	450	710	1,035		
Family Workers							150
Idaho	6,268	200	300	345	155		140
Oregon	4,859	150	270	275	145		200
Washington	5,786	200	330	325	205		490
Regional Total	16,913	550	900	945	505		
Hired Hands							810
Idaho	7,848	425	500	105	820		1,070
Oregon	8,600	555	650	115	1,090		1,330
Washington	9,029	685	800	140	1,345		3,210
Regional Total	25,477	1,665	1,950	360	3,255		
Seasonal Laborers							795
Idaho	21,655	900	1,575	1,665	810		1,060
Oregon	31,402	1,200	2,100	2,220	1,080		1,315
Washington	37,753	1,495	2,625	2,775	1,345		3,170
Regional Total	90,810	3,595	6,300	6,660	3,235		

-27-

REGION XI

MARKET PRODUCING FARMS

THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION XI

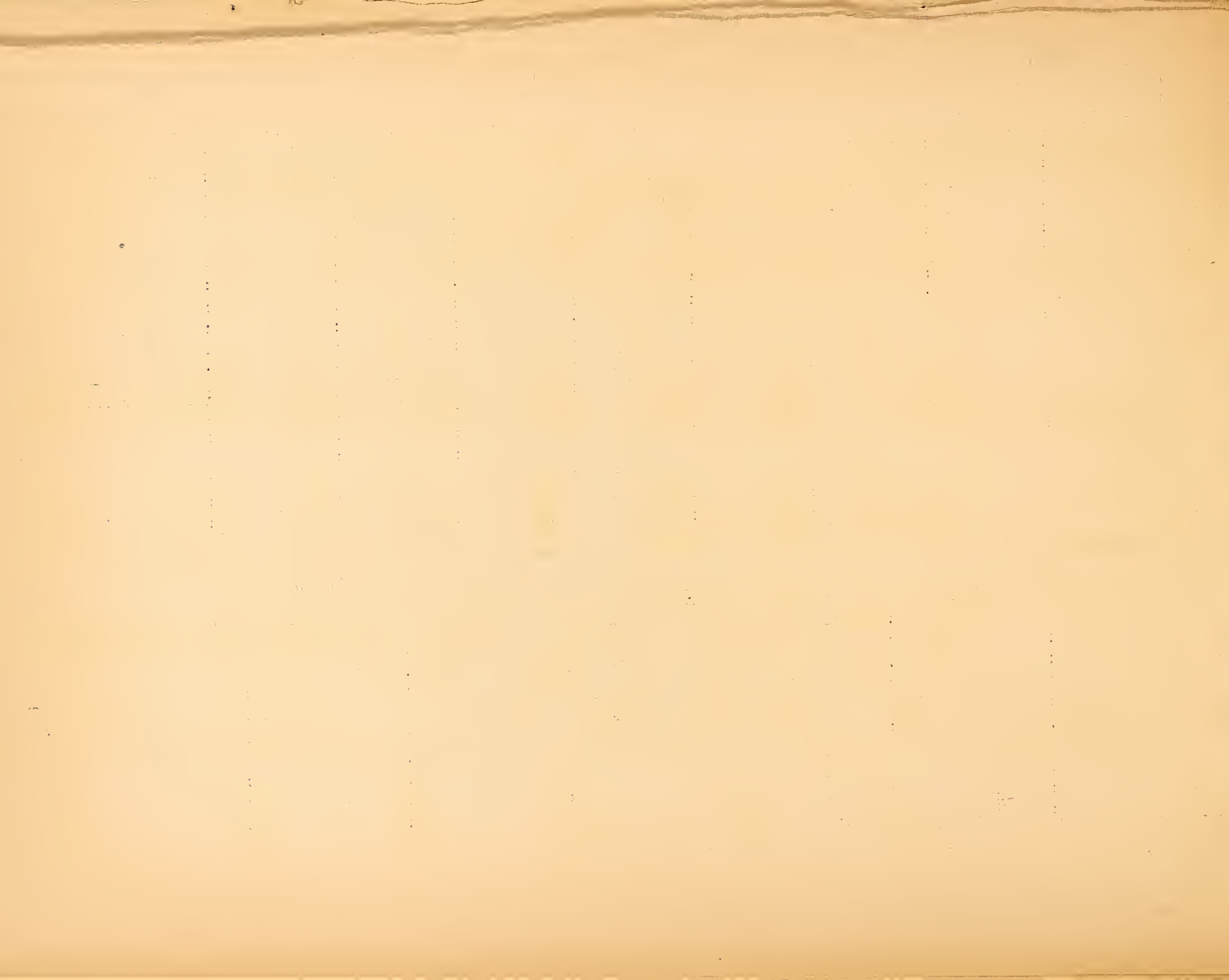
Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Low-Income Farmers, by States	TABLE B. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF LOW-INCOME FARMERS							
	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943							
	Manpower: on Farms:				Numbers on Low-Income Farms in Spring of 1943			
	Numbers	Draft	Indus-	To Other Farms	Natural	Net	Farms in	
in Oct. 1942	Enlist-	trial	Natural	Required	Replac-	Losses	Spring	
1942	ment	Employment	Migration	Program	ment		of 1943	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Operators								
Idaho	3,984	175	150	20	200	90	455	3,529
Oregon	9,237	350	345	60	600	180	1,175	8,062
Washington	11,726	440	445	80	800	230	1,535	10,191
Regional Total	24,947	965	940	160	1,600	500	3,165	21,782
Family Workers								
Idaho	2,598	100	345	30	40	300	215	2,383
Oregon	4,309	145	460	40	120	400	365	3,944
Washington	5,926	245	460	40	160	400	505	5,421
Regional Total	12,833	490	1,265	110	320	1,100	1,085	11,748

TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

State	Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45						
	Families on Low-Income Farms in Spring of 1943	Number Producing Food on FSA Program in Spring 1943	Available for Manpower Mobilization in Spring 1943	Might Get FSA Food Production Loans	Might Be Moved to Industrial Employment	Unavailable for Mobilization of Any Sort	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Idaho	3,529	1,755	1,774	634	1,045	95	
Oregon	8,062	1,320	6,742	2,962	3,465	315	
Washington	10,191	2,025	8,166	3,486	4,290	390	
Regional Total	21,782	5,100	16,682	7,082	8,800	800	

LOW-INCOME FARMS

REGION XI



THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION XII

TABLE A. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF MARKET PRODUCERS

Kinds of Manpower On Farms of Market Producers, by States	:	Manpower On Farms: Numbers in October 1942	:	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943				:	Replace- ments that are Needed					
				:	Gross Losses		:			Additions by Natural Re- placement	:	Net Losses		
					:	Draft and Enlistment							:	Industrial Employment
		(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		
<u>Operators</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Oklahoma	:	1,195	:	15	:	10	:	10	:	15	:	15		
New Mexico	:	12,819	:	165	:	50	:	100	:	115	:	80		
Texas	:	25,525	:	360	:	150	:	175	:	335	:	140		
Regional Total	:	39,539	:	540	:	210	:	285	:	465	:	235		
<u>Family Workers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Oklahoma	:	3,986	:	200	:	300	:	220	:	280	:	280		
New Mexico	:	494	:	20	:	30	:	25	:	25	:	20		
Texas	:	14,526	:	460	:	800	:	650	:	610	:	260		
Regional Total	:	19,006	:	680	:	1,130	:	895	:	915	:	560		
<u>Hired Hands</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Oklahoma	:	5,445	:	295	:	350	:	45	:	600	:	600		
New Mexico	:	171	:	10	:	10	:	5	:	15	:	10		
Texas	:	4,279	:	690	:	815	:	90	:	1,415	:	600		
Regional Total	:	9,895	:	995	:	1,175	:	140	:	2,030	:	1,210		
<u>Seasonal Laborers</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Oklahoma	:	19,533	:	900	:	1,575	:	1,665	:	810	:	810		
New Mexico	:	732	:	30	:	50	:	55	:	25	:	20		
Texas	:	37,674	:	1,510	:	2,645	:	2,800	:	1,355	:	575		
Regional Total	:	57,939	:	2,440	:	4,270	:	4,520	:	2,190	:	1,405		

MARKET PRODUCING FARMS

REGION XII

THE RURAL MANPOWER PICTURE, REGION XII

TABLE B. MANPOWER ON FARMS OF LOW-INCOME FARMERS

Kinds of Manpower on Farms of Low-Income Farmers, by States	Manpower	Estimated Changes in Number from October 1942 to Spring 1943						Numbers on
	on Farms:	Gross Losses			Addition;			Low-Income
	Numbers	Draft,	Indus-	To Other Farms	Natural	Net		Farms in
	in Oct.	Enlist-	trial	Natural	Required	Replace-	Losses	Spring
	1942	ment	Employment	Migration	Program	ment		of 1943
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Operators</u>								
New Mexico	12,614	480	475	40	400	230	1,164	11,450
Oklahoma	1,955	75	75	10	100	40	220	1,735
Texas	16,561	620	620	110	1,100	320	2,131	14,430
Regional Total	31,130	1,175	1,170	160	1,600	590	3,515	27,615
<u>Family Workers</u>								
New Mexico	6,616	230	460	40	80	400	470	6,146
Oklahoma	546	20	35	10	20	30	55	491
Texas	15,425	445	1,045	90	220	910	890	14,535
Regional Total	22,587	755	1,540	140	320	1,340	1,415	21,172

TABLE C. AVAILABILITY FOR MOBILIZATION OF LOW-INCOME OPERATORS AND THEIR FAMILIES

State	Families	Number	Available	Possible Mobilization of Operators 1943-45		
	on Low-Income:	Producing	for Man-	Might Get	Might Be	Unavailable
	Farms in	Food on	power Mobil-	FSA Food	Moved to	for Mobili-
	Spring	FSA Program	ization in	Production	Industrial	zation of
	of 1943	Spring 1943	Spring 1943	Loans	Employment	Any Sort
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
New Mexico	11,450	8,450	3,000	840	1,960	180
Oklahoma	1,735	540	1,195	535	605	55
Texas	14,430	2,585	11,845	5,185	6,105	555
Regional Total	27,615	11,575	16,040	6,560	8,690	790

LOW-INCOME FARMS

REGION XII

MANPOWER IN AGRICULTURE FOR 1943

I. Explanation of Procedures Used in Arriving at Statistical Estimates of the Manpower Situation in Agriculture for 1943.^{a/}

A. Definition of "Market-Producing" and "Low-Income" Farms:

According to the 1940 Census, the farms with gross farm incomes (sales of market produce plus home consumed production) of \$600 or more in 1939 produced 93 percent of the total market produce for that year. In 1942, due largely to price rises, the equivalent of the \$600 in 1939 is approximately \$1,000. It is estimated that these farmers with incomes in excess of \$600 in 1939 and \$1,000 in 1942 will produce approximately 95 percent of the market produce this year. From this evidence, it seems clear that these farms must be kept at their present productive level, and that the remaining farms must strive to increase production for market.

Therefore, in the analysis which is shown in the accompanying tables, the farms in the country were divided into two groups -- the "market-producing" and "low-income" farms.

B. Kinds of Workers on Farms:

Before we could calculate the losses to the armed forces and to industrial employment, it was necessary to decide what kinds of farm workers were on these two types of farms. The number of operators was divided on the basis of the number of farms in each category. The number of unpaid family workers was distributed in the same way.

It was assumed that all the monthly hired workers are employed on the "market-producing" farms.^{b/} It was further assumed that all of the seasonal workers were hired by "market-producing" operators.^{c/}

The number of operators and other farm workers was calculated as follows:

1. Operators:

It was assumed that the operator losses on the "market-producing" farms have been fully replaced to date. Thus, there are

- ^{a/} See page 41 for footnotes explaining the headings and contents of the Statistical Summary tables included in this report, pp 1-30.
- ^{b/} This may be subject to error. But a farmer with a gross farm income of \$600 (\$350 to \$400 cash) cannot hire much of this kind of labor.
- ^{c/} The same argument as that used for monthly hired labor works in this case but with less force. In any case, the number of "low-income" operators who hire seasonal workers must be too small to affect the calculations appreciably.

as many of these operators now as there were in 1939. On the "low-income" farms, there have undoubtedly been replaced losses for which we had to make corrections. (This is explained in detail in the footnotes to the tables).

2. Unpaid Family Workers:

The number of unpaid family workers in 1939 was taken as reported in the 1940 Census of Population.^{d/} The number of unpaid family workers for October, 1942, was calculated as follows: From the number of family workers on October 1, 1942, as reported by BAE,^{e/} we subtracted the number of operators as of that date. (The number of operators was calculated as follows: The net loss of "low-income" operators from 1939 to October, 1942, was deducted from the number of "low-income" operators in 1939 as shown by the Census of Agriculture. To this difference, the number of "market-producing" operators was added to find the total number of farm operators on October 1, 1942). To the BAE figures for the number of hired workers on farms on October 1, 1942,^{g/} we applied the proportion of hired workers who were monthly hired or seasonal hired workers in September, 1939, to find the number of workers in each category in October, 1942.^{h/}

C. Losses to Armed Forces:

1. From 1939 to October, 1942:

Our estimates indicate that approximately 800,000 agricultural workers have been inducted into the armed forces from 1939 to October, 1942.^{g/} These losses were distributed between operators and other farm workers on the basis of one operator for four other workers.^{h/}

d/ Some changes may have taken place from the 1939 production season to April, 1940, when the Census was enumerated. However, for our purposes, it was assumed that this change could be ignored.

e/ Farm Labor Report, BAE, October 16, 1942.

f/ Census of Agriculture, 1940.

g/ A BAE publication, "Manpower in Agriculture for 1943", August 12, 1942, estimated this figure at 560,000 by October 1, 1942. However, this estimate has been revised upward by BAE, as a result of a recent War Board survey, to approximately 700,000 for the year from September 1, 1941, to September 1, 1942. Drafting of farm workers was on a relatively small scale prior to "Pearl Harbor". Adding another 100,000 losses to the 700,000 to take care of the losses prior to September 1, 1941, and during October, 1942, seemed to give a reliable figure.

h/ The War Board survey, according to the first release and later revisions that bear out the statement, shows that one operator for every three unpaid family and year-round hired workers went into the armed forces from September 1, 1941, to September 1, 1942. When seasonal hired workers are added into the forces, the ratio of one-to-four appears to be the logical one to use.

The losses of other kinds of workers were distributed among unpaid family workers, monthly hired workers, and seasonal hired workers on the basis of the number of workers in each category as reported by the 1940 Census.^{1/} The proportions shown in the 1940 Census were used because that is the year of the first and largest registration. Draft quotas are based on the registrations. This gave the following losses to the armed forces from 1939 to October, 1942, for the United States as a whole:

	On "Market-Producing" Farms	On "Low-Income" Farms
Operators	75,000	75,000
Unpaid family workers	140,000	140,000
Monthly hired workers	80,000	-
Seasonal hired workers	275,000	-

As previously stated, it was assumed that the losses on "market-producing" farms prior to October, 1942, have been replaced. However, only part of the losses on "low-income" farms have been replaced. Some farms have been vacated and others operated below maximum capacity.

2. From October, 1942, to Spring, 1943:

These estimates were based on the following figures:^{i/}

a. Armed forces - October 1, 1942

Army - 4,000,000 men
Naval forces - 1,200,000 men

b. Armed forces - January, 1944

Army - 7,500,000 men
Naval forces - 1,500,000 men

c. Estimated size of armed forces - April 1, 1943

Army - 5,650,000 men
Naval forces - 1,350,000 men

^{i/} The distribution between unpaid family workers and (all) hired workers was made on the basis of the males in each category as reported by the Census of Population, 1940. The division between monthly hired and seasonal hired workers was made on the basis of proportions shown in the Census of Agriculture, 1940.

^{i/} Sources: "National Defense Migration", Tolson Committee Report, Aug. 10, 1942; Press Releases by Secretary of Navy Knox, Secretary of War Stimson, and Director of Selective Service Hershey. "Manpower in Agriculture for 1943", RAE, was also used. However, it was revised to increase the estimates of losses of men to the armed forces on the basis of later press releases.

This means an induction rate of approximately 300,000 men per month.^{k/}

Agriculture will contribute roughly 19 percent of the men,^{l/} approximately 340,000 men in the next six months.

These losses were divided between operators and other agricultural workers on the basis of one operator being lost to four other workers.^{m/} Before the losses of other workers could be distributed among unpaid family, monthly hired, and seasonal workers, it was necessary to calculate the effect of the new draft policy to defer workers on livestock, poultry, and dairy farms with 12 cows (8 cows at present time with possibility of increasing to 12 in 6 months), or equivalent.^{n/} The losses to the armed forces were allocated among these three categories of workers in accordance with the proportions of male workers in each category as shown by the 1940 Census, with adjustments made to take into account the deferred workers.^{o/}

The losses of each kind of worker were allocated between "market-producing" and "low-income" farms, as follows: Among both categories of operators, there are many who are too old for service in the armed forces. After subtracting the retired farmers from the "low-income" group, it was felt that the age distribution in the two groups should be roughly comparable. Among the "market-producers", these operators who qualify for draft deferment must be subtracted before calculating the impact of losses to the armed forces.

- k/ Induction estimates for the next five months now stand as follows: November, 450,000; December, 450,000; January, 200,000; February, 200,000; March, 200,000. Source: Article in Washington Post, Sunday, October 25. This totals 1,500,000 men in five months or an average of 300,000 per month.
- l/ The War Board survey shows about 19 percent of the total armed forces drain coming from agriculture for the period September, 1941, to September, 1942. The best possible assumption to make is that in the future agriculture will contribute about the same proportion of the men to the armed forces as it has in the recent past.
- m/ These are the proportions shown by the War Board survey for the year September 1, 1941, to September 1, 1942. (See footnote h/).
- n/ By analyzing Census data, we estimated that the workers on approximately one-half of the farms classified in the 1940 Census as dairy, livestock, poultry, and other livestock farms, plus 15 percent of the field crop farms in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, should qualify for the draft exemptions. This presumably will defer operators, family workers, and monthly hired workers, but not seasonal men. Undoubtedly, some of these men will volunteer. We assumed that these deferred men will not volunteer unless there is someone who is qualified to step in and replace them.
- o/ The losses were divided between unpaid family workers and (all) hired workers in accordance with the ratio shown by the Census of Population, adjusted for deferments. The separation of the seasonal and monthly hired workers was made in accordance with the proportions in each category, according to the 1940 Census of Agriculture, adjusted for deferments.

In addition to these two factors affecting induction of farm operators, there has been a practice whereby the County U.S.D.A. War Boards review requests for deferment by the Local Draft Boards. It is well known that the War Boards are asking for deferment of the larger operators — probably only those who had gross incomes in excess of \$1,000 in 1939 (about \$1,500 to \$1,600 in 1942). Since the Local Draft Boards are largely autonomous, this policy will probably continue to a large degree.

The ratio between "low-income" operators, adjusted for retired operators, and the "market-producers" between \$600 and \$1,000 gross in 1939, is about two-to-five. Since the prior relations between the County War Boards and Local Draft Boards will be affected to some degree, and also since the Local Draft Boards will probably refuse to defer some of the farmers suggested by these War Boards, we hit upon the ratio of two "market-producer" losses to three "low-income" operator losses to the armed forces from October, 1942, to Spring, 1943. This gives losses of 40,000 "market-producers" and 60,000 "low-income" farmers.

Unpaid Family Workers:

These losses were allocated between the two kinds of farms on a 50-50 basis. After the farms operated by retired operators are deducted from the total farmed by "low-income" operators, there are approximately 2,500,000 farms left. After the farms on which workers will automatically be deferred are deducted from the total number of "market-producing" farms — there are approximately 2,300,000 farms left. Thus, a 50-50 split on unpaid family workers going to the armed forces appears logical.

Hired Workers:

All hired labor losses would occur on "market-producing" farms since we have assumed that all of the hired workers are employed on these farms.

As shown in the accompanying tables, part of these losses will be automatically replaced through natural channels. (For purposes of discussion, this can be called "voluntary replacements").

D. Losses to Industrial Employment

1. From 1939 to October, 1942:

"Manpower in Agriculture for 1943", BAE, indicates that in all there had been an out-migration from agriculture to industry and the armed forces of 2,150,000 persons from April, 1940, to July, 1942. Approximately 700,000 of these were to the armed forces, making an industrial migration of about 1,500,000. The present rate of industrial migration (roughly 75,000 per month) would indicate that by October, 1942, approximately 1,700,000 agricultural people had migrated to industry.



The losses were allocated on the various kinds of workers as follows: The losses were divided between operators and other workers in accordance with the proportion of one-to-four.^{p/} The allocation of the losses of other farm workers was made on the basis of the proportion of the agricultural population which fell in each group as shown by the 1940 Census.^{q/}

The losses of each kind of worker to industrial employment were allocated between "market-producing" farms and "low-income" farms as follows:

Operators:

Among both categories of operators, there are many too old for service in industry. After subtracting the retired farmers from the "low-income" group, it was assumed that the age distribution in the two groups should be roughly comparable.

There is another group of operators in the "low-income" group who spent most of their time in 1939 working in industrial jobs. These are no longer available for industrial migration.

Operators on "market-producing" farms with incomes in excess of \$1,000 in 1939 were not likely to leave the farms for industrial employment.

After deducting retired operators and town workers from the "low-income" group, there were approximately 1,700,000 operators in 1939. There were about 1,000,000 operators with gross incomes between \$600 and \$1,000 in 1939. This gives the three-to-two ratio which was used in our estimates.

Unpaid Family Workers:

The losses of unpaid family workers were allocated between the two kinds of farms on a 50-50 basis. It is assumed that family workers have been leaving the farms on which incomes exceeded \$1,000 in 1939. Thus, the losses on the two types of farms should be in proportion to the number of farms in the two categories. The number of "market-producing" farms is approximately equal to the number of "low-income" farms. (There were 3.1 million of the former and 3.0 million of the latter in 1939).

p/ This is approximately the ratio which was shown by the War Board survey.

q/ The division between unpaid family workers and hired workers was made on the basis of the total number of male and female workers in each category as shown by the 1940 Census of Population. The dividing of the monthly hired and seasonal hired workers was made on the proportion of the workers (male and female) who were in each category according to the 1940 Census of Agriculture.



Hired Workers (Monthly and Seasonal):

All hired labor losses would occur on "market-producing" farms since we have assumed that all of the hired workers are employed on these farms.

This gave the following total United States losses of agricultural workers in industrial employment from 1939 to October, 1942:

	<u>On "Market-Producing" Farms</u>	<u>On "Low-Income" Farms</u>
Operators	100,000	150,000
Unpaid family workers	400,000	400,000
Monthly hired workers	150,000	-
Seasonal hired workers	500,000	-

2. Losses to Industrial Employment from October, 1942, to Spring, 1943:

We estimate that approximately 500,000 agricultural workers will migrate (voluntarily) to industry in the next six months.^{r/}

These losses were divided between operators and other agricultural workers on the basis of one operator being lost to four other workers.^{s/} Before the losses of other workers could be distributed among unpaid family, monthly hired, and seasonal workers, it was necessary to calculate the effect of the new draft policy to defer workers on livestock, poultry, and dairy farms.^{t/} The losses of farm workers, other than operators,

^{r/} This is roughly one and one-half times the size of the loss to the armed forces. In "Manpower in Agriculture for 1943", BAE, the ratio indicated was two-to-one for the period April, 1940, to October, 1942. The recent War Board survey indicates a four-to-one ratio for unpaid family workers and year-round hands, compared to operator losses. Adding in seasonal workers brings this to approximately a two-to-one ratio. Since for the next six months we are doubling the rate of induction into the armed forces over what it has been during the last thirty months, using the same ratio between industrial migration and inductions into the armed forces (two-to-one), would mean that the rate of industrial migration should also increase by 100 percent. In view of the tight manpower situation, this does not seem possible. Consequently, we decided to use a three-to-two ratio.

^{s/} This is approximately the ratio which is shown in the recent War Board survey.

^{t/} See footnote ^{n/}. It was assumed that workers deferred from duty in the armed forces would not migrate to industry. This is a fairly safe assumption since these workers will be subjecting themselves to the draft if they leave for industry. Undoubtedly, some workers will go anyway. But, we feel that a worker will not leave unless there is someone else in the family or in the neighborhood who can replace him.



were allocated between unpaid family workers and all hired workers on the basis of the proportions shown in the 1940 Census of Population (male and female workers), after adjustments had been made for males who are deferred from the draft. The division of the losses between monthly hired and seasonal hired workers was made on the basis of the proportions shown in the 1940 Census of Agriculture (male and female workers), adjusted for males who are deferred from the draft.

The losses of each kind of worker to industrial employment were allocated between "market-producing" farms and "low-income" farms as follows:

Operators:

After deducting retired operators and town workers from the "low-income" group and determining from the 1940 Census the number of farmers whose gross farm incomes were between \$600 and \$1,000 in 1939, the losses to industry in the next six months were allocated to the "market-producing" and "low-income" farms on the basis of the ratio between the two figures.^{u/} Since it was felt that the future on the farm looks more secure to an operator now grossing between \$1,500 and \$2,000 (approximately the same as \$600 to \$1,000 in 1939) than to those making less than \$1,000 now (approximately \$600 in 1939), a slightly larger proportion of the losses to industry was allocated to the "low-income" farms than would be the case if the ratio had been strictly adhered to.

Unpaid Family Workers:

The losses of unpaid family workers to industry were allocated between the two kinds of farms on the basis of the male and female unpaid family workers reported in the 1940 Census of Population, adjusted for the number of male unpaid family workers on those farms where workers are exempt from the draft.

Hired Workers (Monthly and Seasonal)

All hired labor losses would occur on "market-producing" farms since we have assumed that all of the hired workers are employed on these farms.

E. Additions to the Working Force Through Natural Replacements:

1. From 1939 to October, 1942:

Altogether, there was an out-migration shift of approximately 2,000,000 persons from agriculture from April 1, 1940, to July 1, 1942. They have been largely replaced since employment

^{u/} For a full discussion of this procedure, see the text above under "Operators" on page 36.



on farms on July 1, 1942, was only slightly lower than on July 1, 1940.^{y/}

For the analysis presented in this report, it is assumed that all of the losses up to October 1, 1942, have been replaced on "market-producing" farms. However, there are losses of both operators and other workers on the "low-income" farms that have not been replaced. The non-replaced operators have been subtracted from the total number of "low-income" operators reported by the 1940 Census of Agriculture to find the number of "low-income" farmers in October, 1942, as shown in Table E by regions and states.

2. From October, 1942, to Spring, 1943:

"Manpower in Agriculture for 1943", BAE, August 12, 1942, indicates that during the year July 1, 1942, to July 1, 1943, there will be approximately 200,000 males coming of working age on farms (net increase of births over deaths); probably 550,000 rural farm women not now employed entering the agricultural working force; a reduction of 50,000 in the number of rural farm males who are unemployed; an increase of 100,000 in children under 14 in agricultural employment; and an increase of 100,000 in persons living on farms doing non-agricultural work who give some time to agriculture. This would give a total gross increase of 1,000,000 persons for the year or about 500,000 persons for a six-months' period - October, 1942, to April, 1943.

Thinking that these figures reflect hopes rather than expectations, we decided to scale down the 500,000 figure to approximately 425,000 persons.

In determining the type of agricultural workers that these new persons will replace, it was necessary to keep the women, children, part-time workers, and male adults separate.

We assumed that approximately one-half of the males coming of age will have opportunities to become operators. The remainder of these men were divided approximately equally in the other three categories of workers -- family, monthly hired, and seasonal hired.

Of the new women entering the agricultural working force, we assumed that one-half of them will become unpaid family workers and the other one-half will become seasonal workers.

All of the men who are now unemployed but will enter the working force will do so as seasonal workers according to our assumption.

^{y/} Source: "Manpower in Agriculture for 1943", BAE, August 12, 1942.

One-half of the persons under 14 years of age who will enter the labor force for the first time will do so in the capacity of family workers; the other one-half will become seasonal workers.

We assumed that all of those who will accept industrial employment but will live on farms and be available as workers will become seasonal workers.

The natural replacements will occur on "market-producing" and "low-income" farms as follows:

Operators:

Although there are approximately the same number of "low-income" and "market-producing" farms, there should be approximately 50 percent more natural replacements of operators on the former farms. The "low-income" farms require less capital; this makes it easier to become an operator on this type of farm.

Unpaid Family Workers:

The "low-income" farms are located to a larger degree in areas of population pressure. This means that there are a larger number of young children on these farms to come into the working force as unpaid family workers. In addition to this, more of the operators on the "low-income" farms will be leaving for the armed forces and industry. This will necessitate an increased use of family workers if farm operations are to continue.

Thus, we have assumed that the replacements of family workers will be about one-third larger on "low-income" farms than on the "market-producing" farms.

Hired Workers:

All of the natural replacements of hired workers would occur on "market-producing" farms since all of them are employed on these farms according to our assumption.

II. Explanation of Tables

TABLE A

Column (1) - Manpower on Farms -- Numbers in October, 1942:

Operators: These are the operators whose gross farm incomes were in excess of \$600 in 1939 (approximately \$1,000 in 1942). They produced about 93 percent of the total market produce in 1939. We estimate that they will market approximately 95 percent of the total marketed in 1942. It was assumed that there are as many operators on these farms now (by states) as there were reported by the 1940 Census.

Family Workers (Unpaid): These are the operators' wives, children, or other relatives who are not paid wages or salaries.

Hired Hands: These are the workers who are hired by the month or by the year. It was assumed in this analysis that all of this kind of workers are hired by the "market-producing" operators.

Seasonal Laborers: These are the workers who are hired by the day, by the week, or for piece work. It was also assumed in this analysis that all of this kind of workers are hired by "market-producing" operators.

Column (2) - Gross Losses -- Draft and Enlistments from October, 1942, to Spring, 1943:

These losses are based on the expectation that the armed forces will be expanded at the rate of 300,000 per month and that agriculture will contribute 19 percent of these men during the period from October, 1942, to Spring, 1943. It was further assumed that in accordance with the recent Selective Service decision, operators, family workers, and monthly hired men on dairy, poultry, and livestock farms with 12 cows or equivalent, will be deferred. The procedure which has been followed in the recent past whereby the U.S.D.A. County War Boards pass on requests for deferment by the Local Draft Boards will probably continue -- at least in areas where livestock farming is less prevalent than other types of farming. Many operators will probably be deferred by this procedure.

Operators: The losses of operators by regions and states were calculated in accordance with the proportion of the total operators on "market-producing" farms who are not draft exempt as livestock farmers that are located in each region and state.

Family Workers: The losses of family workers to the armed forces, by regions and states, were calculated in accordance with the proportion of the total male unpaid family workers on "market-producing" farms who were in each region and state according to the 1940 Census of Population -- adjusted for the number which are on farms where the workers are now draft exempt. The 1940 figures were used since draft quotas are based on the registration of men, and the first and largest registration was in October, 1940.

Hired Hands: The losses of monthly or yearly hired hands to the armed forces were allocated by regions and states according to the proportion of the total of this kind of hired workers who were unemployed in each region and state as shown by the 1940 Census of Agriculture -- adjusted for those workers who were on farms which now qualify them for draft deferment.

Seasonal Laborers: The losses of seasonal laborers to the armed forces were distributed by regions and states in accordance with the proportion of the total number of seasonal workers who were in each region and state according to the 1940 Census of Agriculture.

Column (3) - Gross Losses -- Industrial Employment from October, 1942, to Spring, 1943:

The estimates of migration to industry are based on the expectation that voluntary movement of agricultural workers into industry will be approximately 50 percent larger than the inductions into the armed forces during the next six months.

Operators: It was assumed that an operator with a gross farm income of \$1,000 in 1939 (\$1,500 to \$1,600 in 1942) would not leave the farm to take industrial employment.

The losses of operators from the "market-producing" farms were allocated by regions and states in accordance with the proportion of the total number of operators with gross farm incomes between \$600 and \$1,000 in 1939 who were in each region and state.

Although it is safe to assume that virtually none of the operators who are draft exempt will migrate to industry (they would be subjecting themselves to the draft), no corrections were made for this. In general, operators would have to have had a gross farm income in excess of \$1,000 in 1939 to be able to qualify as deferable livestock farmers now. Thus, the assumption with regard to the \$1,000 level of gross farm income (two paragraphs above) will cover these deferable operators.

Family Workers: It was assumed that, in general, male family workers on farms where they will be draft exempt will not migrate to industry. By doing so, they would be giving up their draft deferment status.

The losses of unpaid family workers to industrial employment were allocated by regions and states in accordance with the proportions of the total male and female family workers who were in each region and state according to the 1940 Census of Population -- after deducting the number of male workers who are on farms which qualify them for draft exemption.

Hired Hands: Before distributing the losses of hired men to industrial employment, it was necessary to deduct the number of hired hands on farms which qualify them for draft exemption. Presumably, the men who are draft exempt will not migrate to industry. By so doing, they would nullify their draft deferment according to the Selective Service directive.

The losses of hired hands to industry were allocated by regions and states in proportion to the number of hired workers who are subject to the draft in each region and state.

Seasonal Laborers: The losses of seasonal workers were distributed by regions and states in accordance with the proportion of the total number of seasonal workers (male and female) who were working in each region and state on October 1, 1942.

Column (4) - Additions -- Natural Replacements:

These figures represent the number of new workers coming into the labor force on the "market-producing" farms. They represent the males coming of working age on these farms (net increase of births over deaths), plus the entrance into the working force of women and children on the "market-producing" farms who have heretofore not worked on the farm, plus the entrance into the working force on the "market-producing" farms of persons from the "low-income" farms.

The replacements for all kinds of workers (operators, family workers, monthly hired, and seasonal hired) were assumed to be in proportion to the numbers of each kind of workers on the farms in each region and state on October 1, 1942.

Column (5) - Net Losses:

For each region and state and for each kind of worker, Column (5) is obtained by adding the gross losses shown in Columns (2) and (3) and subtracting Column (4).

These losses are the vacancies that appear in the agricultural labor force after voluntary natural replacements have filled a portion of the vacancies.

Column (6) - Replacements That Are Needed:

These are the losses which must be taken care of by a program to move workers from labor surplus areas to labor deficit areas if we are to keep agricultural production at the present level or increase it.

In making allowance for replacements, the following procedure was used:

Replacements are necessary on the livestock, dairy, and poultry farms where workers are not exempt by the 12 cow ruling. Replacements are necessary on the fruit and vegetable farms and on the field crop farms which do not also qualify as livestock farms eligible for draft exemption.

Replacements are not necessary on farms classified by the Census as horticultural specialty, forest products, or subsistence farms. These farm operators will probably have to get along with less labor or shift to a kind of agriculture which entitles them to consideration in the wartime labor market.

Allowances were not made for replacements of any kind of losses on cotton farms. The present manpower situation gives an opportunity to relieve the rural population pressure in the South which has been so universally discussed. It also gives an opportunity to reorganize the small inadequate farm units which are a result of the cotton production economy. The opportunity will soon exist -- as the population gradually emigrates -- whereby reorganization of the farms in the South will permit the raising of livestock.

TABLE B

Column (1) - Manpower on Farms -- Numbers in October, 1942:

Operators: The number of operators on "low-income" farms in each region and state in October, 1942, was determined as follows:

From the number of operators with gross farm incomes of less than \$600, as reported by the 1940 Census of Agriculture, we subtracted the persons spending most of their time working in town (150 days or more) and the number

of retired operators (one-half of those over 65 years of age) to find the number of bona fide "low-income" farm operators in 1940. From this figure was subtracted the net losses of operators to the armed forces, to industry, and to the "market-producing" farms from 1939 to October, 1942, to find how many operators were on the "low-income" farms in October, 1942.

Unpaid Family Workers: These are the wives, children, and other relatives of the "low-income" operators who work on their farms without being paid wages or salaries.

The source of the number of family workers on "low-income" farms in each region and state in October, 1942, was the Farm Labor Report, BAE, October 16, 1942.

Column (2) - Gross Losses -- Draft and Enlistments from October, 1942, to Spring, 1943:

These losses are based on the expectation that the armed forces will be expanded at the rate of 300,000 men per month, and that agriculture will contribute 19 percent of these men during the period from October, 1942, to Spring, 1943. It was further assumed that none of these operators are sufficiently large-scale to receive deferment under the new 12-cow ruling. Also, it was assumed that if the U.S.D.A. County War Board and Local Draft Board cooperation is continued, the War Boards will recommend that none of those operators be deferred since their scale of operations is too small.

Operators: The losses to the armed forces of "low-income" operators were allocated between regions and states in accordance with the proportion of the total number of non-retired "low-income" operators who were in each region and state as shown by the 1940 Census of Agriculture.

The proportions in 1940 were used because that is the year of the first and largest Selective Service draft registration. Draft quotas are based on these registrations.

Unpaid Family Workers: The losses of family workers to the armed forces were allocated by regions and states according to the proportion of the total male unpaid family workers who were in each region and state in 1940 as shown by the 1940 Census of Population.

Column (3) - Gross Losses -- Industrial Employment from October, 1942, to Spring, 1943:



The estimates of migration to industry are based on the expectation that voluntary movement of agricultural workers into industry will be approximately 50 percent larger than the induction into the armed forces during the next six months.

Operators: The losses of "low-income" operators to industrial employment for the next six months were allocated among regions and states in accordance with the proportion of the total number of bona fide "low-income" operators who were in each region and state in October, 1942, — the figures in Column (1) of this table.

Column (4) - Gross Losses — To Other Farms — Natural Migration:

These are the persons now residing on "low-income" farms who will shift to work on the "market-producing" farms by Spring, 1943.

It was assumed that approximately 10 percent of the persons who voluntarily replace lost workers on the "market-producing" farms will come from the labor now available to "low-income" operators.

There were approximately the same number of bona fide operators and unpaid family workers on the "low-income" farms in October, 1942. It was assumed that the pull to go to "market-producing" farms would be about the same for the two kinds of workers and that approximately the same number of workers would respond — about 10,000 of each should migrate to other farms.

Operators: This migration by states and regions was assumed to be approximately proportionate to the number of operators in each state and region. The same assumption was made with regard to family workers.

Column (5) - Gross Losses — To Other Farms -- Required Program:

These are the people who should be moved via a program if the losses on the "market-producing" farms are to be fully replaced. The movement of workers in each state and region to other areas or to other sections of the same area will presumably be in proportion to the number of workers who are available on the "low-income" farms now. In short, the movement of persons in areas of greatest supply of workers on the "low-income" farms would presumably have the largest number of workers leaving for other farms under a program.

Therefore, the movement of operators and family workers by regions and states was based on the number of these kinds of workers in the regions and states.

The needs for replacement on the "market-producing" farms total approximately 120,000 operators and hired monthly workers to take care of the net losses of operators, family workers, and monthly hired workers to the armed forces and industry.

The movement of about 100,000 families would supply this need. This would make it possible for some of the operators on "low-income" farms to become operators on "market-producing" farms, keeping their families intact and using them as family workers, while some of the operators moved could become hired men and their family workers could become hired workers on nearby farms and remain in their parents' household. This means that to a very large degree it would be possible to move those people and keep their family patterns intact. This would presumably break down a barrier which is likely to arise, namely, that workers will not want to move and break up their families.

Column (6) - Additions Through Natural Replacements:

The operator replacement figures represent the present family workers who will move up to become operators and replace the losses of operators to the armed forces and to industry from these "low-income" farms. The new family workers include the women and children who will enter the labor force on the "low-income" farms to replace the losses of family workers to the armed forces, to industry, to "market-producing" farms, and to become operators on the farms where they are now family workers.

Column (7) - Net Losses:

The figures in this Column are obtained for each region and state and for each kind of worker by adding the gross losses shown in Columns (2), (3), (4), and (5), and by subtracting Column (6).

Column (8) - Numbers on "Low-Income" Farms in Spring, 1943:

These figures are obtained for each region and state by deducting the net losses (October, 1942, to Spring, 1943), from the number of workers on farms in October, 1942. (Column (1) minus Column (7)).

TABLE C

Column (1) - Families on Low-Income Farms in Spring, 1943:

In this Table, it is assumed that the number of farms and the number of families on the "low-income" farms are identical. This is not, of course, strictly accurate. When the estimates of the available working force are made in Column (5) of Table B and in other places, this inaccuracy is duly considered.

Column (2) - Number Producing Food on FSA Program, Spring, 1943:

These figures by regions and states are the totals of FSA borrowers on "low-income" farms at present, plus the number of new borrowers on the "low-income" farms who are expected to come on the program by next spring.

Column (3) - Available for Manpower Mobilization in Spring, 1943:

These are the families on the "low-income" farms who will not be receiving FSA assistance by next spring. They are presumably available for some kind of manpower mobilization program. Column (3) is obtained by subtracting Column (2) from Column (1).

Column (4) - Might Get FSA Food Production Loans:

This group includes those who are better qualified or suited — by virtue of family obligations, age, relative abilities, and personal ties — to stay on the land. Nearly all of them will have to get access to better, more adequate farms. Most of them will need credit and supervision for their food production operations. It is estimated that approximately 425,000 farmers will need and be eligible for FSA assistance.

Column (5) - Might Be Moved to Industrial Employment:

This large group would contribute more to their country's war effort in some sort of simple industrial work. Most of this group will probably move voluntarily if assured of transportation, adequate housing, and incomes which will insure an increase in their standards of living.

Column (6) - Unavailable for Mobilization of Any Sort:

In this group are included several classes of unfortunate rural people — the indigent or infirmed not in institutions, the socially backward living on small tracts in the backwoods, the misfits, and the complete incompetents. This manpower cannot be efficiently and effectively mobilized for the war effort.



